THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,582—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912 2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	....	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
30th "	MARMORA	10500	....	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	....	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	13500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	....	...
22nd "	OCEANA	7000	MACEDONIA	10500

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 523 or Rs. 627	Rs. 785 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and farther information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Natal	5538	Casanova	14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	Magos	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6335	Lafon	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	6th June 1912.
Salazie	4147	X.	4th July 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S. Rubattino	4,589	Piazzoni	15th Mar. 1912.
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maganzini	15th Apr. 1912.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	20th Apr. 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	Mattina	15th May 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS,

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from Rs.	400 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 600 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Mar. 1912.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Apr. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220,

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 409, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons, Sailing, Date, Time, Route via.
Linga ... 2184 Friday 1st Mar. 6 a.m. † direct.
Lhasa ... 2184 Mon. 4th Mar. 11 a.m. ‡ via P. D. & Kola ... 1205 Thurs. 7th Mar. 9 a.m. *C. M. C. M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 7th Mar. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday 6th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 21st March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 9th March,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

1st March, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on Arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage,	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Mar. 1912
Olympia	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	1st Apr. "
*Circassia	6716	G.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th " "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
*Castalia	6363	G. Mitchell	3rd May "
*Elysia	6334	A. Haigh	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June "

*Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	937
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers,	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
Markgraf	3680	Ihle	6th March 1912.
a Somali	2655	Kasch	16th March 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Medow Street, 5th February, 1912.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,50,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY

W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x, Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz, ... Price Rs. 122·8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6,4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8;

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view: Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

LIVERPOOL VICTORIA INSURANCE CORPN. LTD.

LIFE & FIRE.

CAPITAL RS. 75,00,000

WORLD-WIDE AND UNCONDITIONAL POLICIES.

Assurances effected on most approved plans and favorable rates Prompt settlement of claims.

For full particulars and Prospectus Apply to JAMSEDJI TEMULJI & Co.,

Agents Wanted. Chief Representatives.

ADDRESS:—Henshaw Buildings,
9 BANK STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection—

CLING PEACHES,
GREEN GAGE PLUMS,
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES,
APRICOTS,
BLACKBERRIES,
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

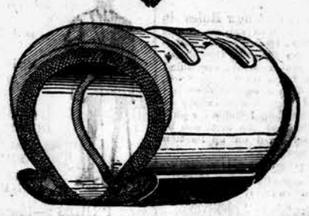
Native Princes, Tourists and British Residents in India invariably find

DUNLOP

MOTOR TYRES

the most suitable and satisfactory for use in India and the East.

This is not an empty assurance—it is a solid fact ascertained years ago—supported and strengthened ever since by hundreds of testimonials



DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.

Bombay Depot 3½ Wallace St.
Madras Depot 188 c, Mount Rd.

CHEAPEST & THE BEST.

MR. N. K. STENENSON, of the General Traffic Manager's Office., G. I. P. Ry. Co., says:—I have received the ENLARGEMENT of the PHOTOGRAPH of my little boy and am extremely pleased with it. It has been most carefully and correctly done, and is an exceedingly good enlargement for the low price of Rs. 5 only. I shall shortly be sending you a few more Photographs for enlargement, and will not forget to send you as many of my friends, with their orders. I hope your business every success, which I am sure your work will merit.

FOR PERM. BROM. ENLARGEMENTS.

THERE IS NO BETTER HOUSE IN INDIA.

THAN

THE ENLARGOPHOTE CO.,

Kanta Bldg., 1st Floor, above Sutor & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROWNED IN DURBAR

ANY DURBAR WILL AWARD THE CROWN TO

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS.

as the Kings of cure for Fever, Ague, and Influenza, because they cure. This has been proved to the test of time.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of Re. 1 each.

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at he office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "CITY OF CALCUTTA."

ARRIVED on the 29th February, 1912.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY, (KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,) Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 1st March 1912.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client has contracted to purchase from Mr. NOOR MAHOMED HAJI OOSMAN also of Bombay Memon Mahomedan the premises hereunder mentioned viz— ☞

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Old Nagpada Cross Lane without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 110 6-9 sq. yds. or thereabouts and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under S Ward No. 3208, Street No. 66-68 and bounded on the North by the Sweeper's passage on the South by said Old Nagpada Cross Lane on the East by the Sweeper's passage and on the west by the property of Hanifabai, widow of Haji Usman Haji Noor Mahomed and bearing New Survey No. 3064 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.

All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof or having any claim in respect thereof either by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift, or otherwise howsoever are required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise all such claims if any will be considered as waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to them or any of them.—Dated this 29th day of February, 1912.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co., Purchaser's attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that now Rules in respect of TOWN DUTIES in supersession of these hitherto in force, have been framed by the undersigned with the approval of the Standing Committee and have been confirmed by Government as provided by law and will come into force on the 1st April, 1912. It is further notified that a copy of them has been put up at every place of import and export of goods in the City and in the Municipal Office for public information, and that copies of the same can be had from the Office of the undersigned on application and on payment of a sum of annas two.

P. R. CADELL, Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 29th February, 1912.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 26th February, 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from the 1st of March, 1912, the TIMINGS of PASSENGER and MAIL TRAINS on the G. I. P. System, will be ALTERED. For details see Sheet Time Table exhibited at Stations.

Information can also be obtained from Station Masters or from the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1912.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club, on THURSDAY, the 7th March 1912, at 6-30 p. m.

WALTER LANG, Honorary Secretary.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW DIRECT FAST AND MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA VIA DHOND AND MANMAD LINE.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, a New Through Mail Train will run between MADRAS and MANMAD, connecting with the Punjab Mail Train at the latter Station forming a fast direct service between Southern and Northern India. The Timings at Principal Stations are given below :—

DOWN. MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.			UP. PUNJAB MAIL.		
Madras	Dep.	15- 0	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
Arkonam	,,	17- 0	Jhansi	,,	15-48
Guntakal	,,	3-15	Itarsi	,,	23-15
Raichur	,,	7- 0	Manmad	Arr	7-20
Wadi	,,	9-15	MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.		
Hotgi	,,	12-46			
Dhond	,,	17-47			
Manmad	Arr.	234-35			
PUNJAB MAIL.					
Manmad	Dep.	0-25	Manmad	Dep.	8-45
Itarsi	,,	8-40	Dhond	,,	15-12
Jhansi	,,	16- 3	Hotgi	,,	19-41
Delhi	Arr.	23- 0	Wadi	,,	23-17
			Raichur	,,	2-30
			Guntakal	,,	6-13
			Arkonam	,,	16-20
			Madras	Arr.	18-30

A. C. RUMBOLL, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ACCELLERATION OF THE PUNJAB MAIL FROM 1st MARCH, 1912.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, the TIMINGS of the UP and DOWN PUNJAB MAIL, will be accelerated, the departure from Principal Stations, being as given below.

From the same date the accommodation on this Train will be limited to First and Second Class Passengers and their servants in the Third Class.

DOWN.			UP.		
Bombay	Dep.	19-15	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
Manmad	,,	0-25	Mutra	,,	10-20
Bhusaval	,,	3-35	Agra Cantt.	,,	11-33
Khandwa	,,	5-37	Lucknow	,,	9-30
Itarsi	,,	8-40	Cawnpore	,,	10-55
Bhopal	,,	10-45	Jhansi	,,	15-45
Bina	,,	13-20	Bina	,,	18-36
Jhansi	,,	16- 3	Bhopal	,,	21-13
Cawnpore	Arr.	20-29	Itarsi	,,	23-15
Lucknow	,,	22- 0	Khandwa	,,	2-22
Agra Cantt.	Dep.	19-47	Bhusaval	,,	4-23
Mutra	,,	20-44	Manmad	,,	7-41
Delhi	Arr.	23- 0	Bombay	Arr.	12-35

A. C. RUMBOLL General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February, 1912.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE ON SUNDAY 3RD MARCH.

On SUNDAY the 3rd March at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon opposite P. & O. Co. Dockyard, and behind the Gloria Church next to Port Trust Workshop, in the compound of B.I.S.N. Dockyard No. 2 bungalow, the very valuable and artistic season wood furniture by Robert, Wimbridge and Lazarus, made on the owner's special design such as large telescopic, dining table, neat large sideboard, elegant Robert-made drawing-room suite lined silk, sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano, mahogany drawing-room suite in 10 pieces, new designed bedstead, clothes and gown presses, elegant season wood, mirror-door almyrah, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables fire and burglar proof Chubb's large safe on stand, ornamental cabinets, barometer clock with bronze figures old Chinaware, travelling chest of Elkington's spoons, forks, tea set, etc. carved half-doors, thermos flask, rich table ornaments, chest-of-drawers, bevelled mirror velvet lined gun cupboard, pictures, elegant-made dresser, ivory chessmen violin in case, revolving top office-table, full plate camera, silk tapestry, curtains, typewriter, marble clock showing dates, months and phases of moon, large ice-box, China matting and linolium, large iron stove with chimney and boiler, bicycle, horse action saddle, etc., the property of William Garriock Esq., M. I. M. A. of the B. I. S. N. Co. Dockyard.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street. Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sets of drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, single and double glass and panel door almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, dinner waggons, meatsafes, revolving book-stands, piano, iron safes, phonographs with records, etc.

One Bijou cottage piano by Rose and Co.

The property of a firm—1 cottage piano by Rose and Co., 1 pianola with 42 music rolls, side and corner cabinets etc.

The property of a deceased Sea Captain—Number of nautical books, sextants, sea-charts, telescope and other nautical instruments, sea chest etc.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Peugot motor cycle about three horse power.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 " " vis-a-vis.
1 very strong English-made miniature brougham by Kesterton with handsome grey high caste Arab horse 14-3, with harness.

The property of a gentleman :—
1 Wolseley single cylinder 6 H. P. motor car in running order.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 6th March.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th March at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Datoobhai Mansions, Mayo Road, opposite the Bandstand, Esplanade, Fort, the very valuable and artistic design furniture of walnutwood, mahogany wood, satin wood, ebony-wood, nedwood, Calomendal wood, etc., specially brought out from Italy (such kind of furniture is seldom seen in Bombay) such as telescopic dining table, dining chairs, elegant-made side-board and cabinets, show cupboard for platedware, dinner waggon, mahogany drawing-room suite of Chesterfield sofas and chairs, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, pier glasses, ladies' and gents' easy chairs, English and wooden bedsteads, zanda almyrahs, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, cloths and gown presses, office table, book cases, screens, marble clock, ice box, bead chicks, rich glassware and platedware, table ornaments etc. the property of G. Degrossi Esq., of the Rubattino Steamer Co., and another.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the [illegible]

N. B.—The above kind of furniture is not met within Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st March, 1912.

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A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st March, 1912.

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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

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[illegible] INDIA,

[illegible] '7, [illegible]

Ahmedabad, [illegible] ...bad (Stad) Junagadh, [illegible] ...), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukk[illegible]

SU[illegible]

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

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A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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CALLED UP £400,000
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EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
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J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT (Director Société Générale [illegible]

[illegible] Exchange business undertaken.

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W. M. ANDERSON, Manager

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LONDON, FEB. 28.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 29.

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	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	76 15-16	1-8	
do. Rentes ...	94 3-4		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-2	1-4	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 7-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	27 1-8	3-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	26 15-16	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 7-8	3-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	20·24		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20·47		01 1-2
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2		since
do. Short London Bills	Sth Feb.		
do. 3 months' sight...	3 5-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
do. 6 months' sight...	2 15-16		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-4	1-8	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—China buying.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 1,00,00,000,

Rs. 8,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 6,20,000 " to Bombay
" 2,00,000 " to Madras
" 16,70,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 13 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 13 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·09.
Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs. 48,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 15,80,000 " to Bombay.
" 19,00,000 " to Madras.
" 83,80,000
Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) received 13 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-8d. (Min. Rate) received 13 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·18.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 1,11,00,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 1,00,00,000.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £1,00,00,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Steady—Fair demand
Futures ... Quiet.
Manchester ... Quiet but firm
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 "
Imports ... 17,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 5·92+·02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...9 1-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July
5·63	5·68	5·69	5·69	5·69
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	—01
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·69	5·66	5·64	5·62	
—01	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	

New York official noon call March 10·09; May 10·25
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 10·03; May 10·53.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Two Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	52,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year ...	10,000
" Exported to Great Britain ...	28,600
" Exported to Continent ...	25,000
" Spot Cotton— ...16·45 unchgd	
Futures—Month of Mar. 10·11—03	Declined on receipts running above expectations and advanced later partially on covering.
Futures—Month of May 10·27—04	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ...	10 7-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of March ...	10·51—04
Do. do May ...	10·52—04
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 38 1-4 unchgd
Do Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—London—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...27 1-2 unchgd—Sellers.
Do. Month—Jan.—Dull.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... — No Sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 27 1-4—Sellers.
Do Months ... ... Feb

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...47—1-4
Do. Months— ...Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—H A D—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— .....
Brown Cawnpore ... 42 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done & Buyers.
Tone—Firmer.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...65 unchgd
Do. Month—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...57 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED,—
£ 6-13-6 unchgd—Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... — 14 2-8 unchgd

SUBBEE—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 7 1-2 +1-32.
Feb.-Mar.—Value—Firm

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 34-6
" " Mutton Tallow ... 35-3
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Easier.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 19 6—3d.
Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.
Tone—Very quiet—Prices easier
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 15 7 1-2—3 1-2d.
—Sellers
Months of Shipments ... Mar.
Tone—Flat—Demand very poor.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ...20 11 1-4—1 1-2d
Months of Shipments ... Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull. Offered at less money but without business.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... March. Value
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Quiet and no business doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [29TH FEB. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
29 Boxes Bullns.	19,55,280	London	National Bank
1 Box Sovs...	15,000	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 27th Feb., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	59	67,330
B B and C I Railway ...	20	23,328

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 3-32d. T.T., ls. 4 1-8d. on Demand and ls. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been a small enquiry for Bank remittance, but few Private Bills are offering. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d.	
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-8d.	
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.	
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d.	April
Do. do France	...171 3-4	
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2	
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...142 1-2	
Shanghai "	...195	
Japan "	...149 3-4	

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
The market opened steady at [95 7-16 for Cash and to-day's Settlement and 95 9-6 for the next Settlement. A fairly large business was done fort to-day's Settlement and the rate advanced to 95 9-16 before the completion. Closing prices are as under.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 95 9	0 to 95 10 0
1st Settlement... ... "	95 9	0 to 95 10 0

BULLION:—
Bar Silver in London yesterday closed 3-16 higher for ready at 27 1-8 and 1-8 higher for delivery in two at 26 15-16. New York was 3-8 up at 58 7-8. The local market opened firmer at about 1-4 higher than yesterday's closing and has advanced 1-4 more since the opening. Closing prices to-day are as under. A moderate business is reported. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs	23 15 3
Australian "	"	23 15 3
Sovereigns "	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	"	68 11 0
" 1st Settlement ...	"	68 11 0
" 2nd " ...	"	68 12 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
A small decline was advised in the American markets. The tone of the local market on opening was very quiet and good Broach was quoted Rs. 276-77. There was very little enquiry during the morning and prices gave way, good Breach being quoted Rs. 273. At Colaba the rate advanced to Rs. 274, but at the close is again easier end quotations are as under. Little business has been done in contracts as buyers are holding off even at the decline.
For ready cotton the enquiry has been small and prices are easier all round. There are many sellers but buyers are scarce.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	279	March
Good M G Broach	"	272	"
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat ...	"	284	"
Fine M G Nagpur	"	281	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon	"	277	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola... ...	"	274	"
Fine M G Khandeish	"	262-61	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	251	"
Fine M G Bengal	"	258	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal	"	240	"
Good H. G. Westerns	"	275	April-May.
Good M. G. Westerns	"	281	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone ...	...	Quiet. Steady
Estimated Sales ...	...	8,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	31,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl-May.
5·65	5·65	5·66
—03	—03	—03
May-June	June-July.	July.-Aug.
5·66	5·66	5·66
—03	—03	—03
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·64	5·62	5·60
—02	—02	—02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is fluctuating slightly.
We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 11 5 0 B.T.
April-May ... " 11 4 6 R.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet but steady. We Quote—

Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs.	7 8 0	R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ...	"	7 14 0	R.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Steady.
We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	55 0 0	
Mughi ...	"	54 8 0	
Red Jubbalpore ...	"	52 0 0	
Black Kutni ...	"	47 8 0	
Yellow Hingunghat ...	"	58 0 0	

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ap.-May ... ... Rs. 11 2 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 34 0 0
Forward ... " 7 1 0 R.T.

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote,—
Ready. ... Rs 25 0 0 to Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS —
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Bold... ... ... Rs. 43 0 0
Small ... ... Rs. 40 0 0

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet. We quote:—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 4 0 R. T.
" Delhi A.-M. ... " 5 3 6 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,767 1-2
Bank of India	65
Eastern Bank	82
Indian Specie	51

MILLS.

David	403 3-4
Kohinoor	722 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,430
Standard	1,120

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay B. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	149
Bombay B. S. & T. C. Preference...	175
Bombay S N Co Ordy ...	272 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,280
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	520

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	10,936	bales
Wheat	14,870	cwts.
Linseed	11,061	"
Rapeseed	1,272	"
Gingellyseed	2,940	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	12,972	"
Castorseed	6,443	"
Rice	25,610	"
Myrabollams	11,313	"
Cottonseed	19,900	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	26,906	"
Jowar	993	"
Maize	5,140	"

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

The comparative statement of the Bank's assets on 31st January 1912, and 29th February, 1912.

	31st Jan.	29th Feb.
Local Bills Discounted ...	1,60,000	3,22,000
Cash Credits	4,74,000	5,50,000
Loans and demaad advances	51,000	2,14,000
Office Furniture & Fittings	7,000	12,000
Sundries	11,000	15,000
Cash and Investments ...	1,45,000	1,60,000
	8,48,000	12,78,000

MANGANESE.

The figures of the world's total supply of manganese to consuming countries during 1911 are now to hand and the following statement of the arrivals of the past three years show the countries which are the main sources from which the requirements are obtained. Russia and India compete for first place, with Brazil third at some distance. The quantities supplied by other than these three countries are, as will be seen from the statement, quite insignificant. During the past five years the total consumption of this ore has been round about one and a half million tons, and the share furnished by India is a most important one, so important, that it is well within the power of the Indian mining interest to force consumers and dealers in Europe and America to pay rates which would be remunerative. Prices of ore have risen to some extent during the last three months, but this advance has been considerably neutralised by a further increase in the rates asked for steamer tonnage, A very large quantity of manganese has during the past four years been shipped to Europe at prices which have not remunerated the exporters and this is a matter to be greatly regretted.

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Russia	5,88,223	6,60,310	5,65,739
India	6,56,500	6,95,500	5,19,600
Brazil	2,11,200	2,47,500	2,43,000
Other places ...	29,877	12,590	22,161
Year's total tons.	1,485,800	1,615,900	1,350,500

A little combination among the mine-owners in India to control the selling price of manganese would almost certainly result in their obtaining a much better price than they have been getting. Those of any importance can be counted on the fingers of both hands and it is strange that they should have gone on selling so long one against the other with comparatively few buyers in Europe.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—55 bales wool, J Kara; 5,850 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 2,000 cwts maize, B S Lloyd and Co; 20 bales wool, M Jethabhai and Co; 87 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 73 casks skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 100 bales cotton, 900 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—10,000 cwts wheat, 3,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—300 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 27 cwts fishmaws, A Chogia; 26 cwts casin, Indo-Colonial Dairy Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 112 cwts raisins, 15 cwts dry chillies, C G Metha and Co.
Redbridge s—50 bales hemp, G Veerjee and Co; 6,300 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—125 bales cotton waste, S M Kirtikar and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

King Edgar s—2,000 tons manganeseore, R A Willis.
Rinaldo s—1,250 tons manganeseore, R A Willis.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—190 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros; 9,420 cwts wheat, 5,498 cwts groundnuts, 2,000 cwts linseed, 58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

King Edgar s—50 bales hemp, S Surajmal and Co; 2,524 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 1,312 cwts cottonseed, L Pragjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Rinaldo s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Abona s—65 bales hemp, S Surajmal and Co; 110 bales cotton, N Rajeram and Co; 510 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.
Bardistan s—8,000 cwts maize, 2,000 cwts gram, 2,000 cwts linseed, 4,228 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,000 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 52 bales cotton, 600 cwts barley, 17,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Scarfels s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 440 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 55 tons oil cake, The New Mofussil Co; 2,002 cwts linseed, 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwts barley, 2,000 cwts gram, L Dreyfus and Co; 5,996 cwts barley, Volkart Brothers; 4,859 cwts groundnuts, 879 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.
Tosa Maru s—275 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tosa Maru s—425 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Scharfels s—501 cwts groundnuts, 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Redbridge s—100 bales hemp, G N Kapadia and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Alga s—55 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 220 bales cotton, C Bhugwanlal and Co; 100 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 3,452 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Alga s—100 bales cotton, C Bhugwanlal and Co; 200 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 2,001 cwts castorseed, C Boggiana and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Haxby s—200 bales cotton, 5,001 cwts linseed, A. Blascheck and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, L. Pragjee; 306 bales cotton, 7,000 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed, 3,000 cwts linseed, K. Devshand and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, L. Pragjee; 100 bales cotton, M. Jethabhai and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 1,013 cwts linseed, M. Valabdas and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Alga s—100 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co.

FOR PORT SAID for orders.

Rokeby s—38,600 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Glenlyon s—500 bales cotton, M. H. Dedastiti; 2,000 bales cotton, G. G. Kalsha; 400 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co; 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 600 bales cotton, R. D. Master and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan C. T. Co; 1,800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Tosa Maru s—450 bales cotton, The Japan C. T. Co.
Glenlyon s—300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton, W. Rajaram and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Glenlyon s—100 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the send er, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

GRANT.—February 27, at Simla, the wife of Captain G P Grant, 106th Hazara Pioneers, of a daughter.
MACKENZIE.—February 26, at No 1 Queen's Park, Ballygunge, the wife of Jas Mackenzie, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English mail steamer due at 6 a.m.
Bombay University senate, 5-45 p.m.
"Maidania", 6-30 p.m., to 12 midnight.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, - 8-30 a. m. to 8 p. m. (S. T.).
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: The man who has not the courage to acknowledge his own mistakes, makes a poor impression when he reproaches a subordinate for the same thing.—San Francisco Daily Journal.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

THE P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Macedonia" leaves Bombay harbour to-morrow the 2nd instant at 2-30 p.m.

FATAL BURNS.—A Hindu girl, named Bayabai, aged 7, residing in Kumbaker Street, was burnt by a naked kerosene oil lamp placed near her last night, and died yesterday morning.

REPORTED THEFT.—A cloth merchant, named Ranchhordas Kahanji, has reported to the police the theft of gold ornaments and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 603 from a cupboard in his room at Vithalvadi on Wednesday night.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

LOST PROPERTY.—The following articles are lying at the Head Police Office, awaiting claimants:—Straw hats, caps, cloth, etc., G. C. Notes, leather purses, railway pass, brass reservoirs, stamp papers, white clothing, gloves, Curzon topies, umbrellas, cheques, screw drivers, cash, enamel plates, and aluminium water vessel.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music commencing at 6 p.m. this evening:—

March ...	El Abanico ... Javaloyes
Valse ...	Saints and Sinners ... Dawson
Selection ...	La Boheme ... Puccini
	Prelude ... Rachmaninoff
Bell Solo ...	Le Voix Des Cloches ... Leigini
Song ...	L' Adieu ... Schubert
Selection ...	The Mousme ... Monckton

GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD OFFICIAL RETIRES.—Mr. Sorabji Cawasji, an assistant in the cash section of the Government Dockyard, retired from service last month after a long and faithful service extending over 32 years. His social and simple habits had endeared him to every one of his office brethren, and they one and all were sorry to miss him, but at the same time were pleased to think that he would be enjoying a well-earned rest and pension and prayed that it should be for many years to come. As a token of memory, a purse was presented to Mr. Cawasjee.

FATALITY ON BOARD A SHIP.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at the G. T. Hospital, on view of the body of a Mahomedan Khalasi, named Munimuddin Hasanali, aged about 25. It appeared from the evidence that the s. s. "India," on which the accused was employed was in the Bombay harbour on the 19th instant. The deceased was rolling some tarpaulin on the deck, when he fell into the hold, where one of the hatches was missing, and fractured his spine. He was taken to hospital, where he died on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow, Dr. Harold H. Mann, Principal, Agricultural College, Poona, will deliver a public address at 6-15 p.m., (S. T.), in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when the members are most cordially invited to attend. Subject: Methods of Social Progress and their present application in India, President the Hon'ble Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar.—On Sunday, the 3rd instant, the Senior Class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m., (S. T.), in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Professor P. A. Wadia, M.A., will conduct the class, and will address on the "French Revolution." The Junior class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at Bhuleshwar in the Goculdas Tejpal High School and will be conducted by Mr. K. J. Dubash, B. A. LL. B.

DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL.—The Honorary Secretary announces the following contributions towards this Hospital:—Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 18,85,311-12-3; Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Rs. 5,500; Mr. Kaikobad Cawasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, Rs. 2,500; Bai Meherbai B.M. Dalal, in memory of her late brother Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Kola, Rs. 2,500; Dastur Cawasji Nosherwanji of Surat in memory of his only son Mr. Rustomjee, who died on Roj 24. Din, Maha 5, Amardad, 1276 (from the estate of the deceased), Rs. 1,000; From the amount subscribed in the Oothamna Ceremony of Bai Jaiji, wife of Mr. Jamshedji Rustomji Umrigar, and daughter of Mr. Behramji Edulji Umrigar, from her estate and by her relatives, Rs. 100; A Poor Zoroastrian through "The Parsi", Rs. 25; A Zoroastrian in memory of his daughter, Rs. 25; the balance of the amount collected by the Zoroastrians of the Bomanjee Petit Mills to perform a Jasan Ceremony wishing Seth Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit long life and speedy recovery from his recent illness, Rs. 15-2; in jowing and dear memory of the late Mr. J. D. Chinoy from a dear and close relation A.J.D.C, Rs. 15; and a Zoroastrian Rs. 10, making a totol of Rs. 18,97,001-14-3.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 1st March.

97 Musketry—There will be class-firing for Nos 1 and E E Companies at the British Infantry Range at Colaba on Saturday next 2nd March.
Firing to commence at 4-30 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
98 Proficiency.—An examination for candidates for proficiency will take place as follows:—
Part I, Infantry (Practical and Written). On the Maidan Colaba at 7-15 a m, on Saturday 16th March.
Part II, Gunnery (Practical and Written). At Mahaluxmi Battery at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday 16th March 1912.
99. Allowances—Members of No. 1 Company who have not yet received their camp allowance can obtain the same at Headquarters, any day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
The Annual Rifle Meeting will be held on Sundays March 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, and 31st.
Prize of the aggregate value of 1,000 will be given.
Match 9 (nine) will be open to all comers prizes value Rs. 100, and will be fired on March 24th at Ghat Kopar, entrance fee As. 8. Match 1 running man, Match 2 Disappearing targets, Match 3 Falling plates; will be fired on Sunday March 3rd, full particulars are contained in the programme which may be obtained from Headquarters.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. B. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

PARTITION SUIT.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the suit brought by Devji Waghji and another against Hansraj Vaghji and others in respect of the property left by one Woghji Kareji.
Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. L. J. Robertson for the defendants.
The first plaintiff stated that his father Waghji Koreji died in October 1907 leaving movable and immovable ancestral properties valued at about eight lakhs of rupees. He was the son of Waghji's pre-deceased wife, Moughibai, who had left him stridhan property of the value of Rs. 25,000. The first two defendants were the sons and the third defendant the surviving widow of Waghji. Since Waghji's death, he and his son, the second plaintiff, had lived separate from the family and the three defendants had taken possession of all the estate, including the estate, of Rs. 2,25,000 bequeathed to him by his grandmother by an oral will. He, therefore claimed his mother's stridhan, the property bequeathed to him by his grand-mother and the partition of his father's estate.
The defendants, in their written statement, contended misjoinder of causes of action and said that in the partition suit, the plaintiffs could not claim what they had and that separate suits should be filed regarding them. They averred that the plaintiff had separately because his wife was a quarrelsome woman and could not get on with the family. They further contended that the third defendant was entitled to an equal share with the first two defendants and the plaintiff. They said they were always ready to make a partition and submitted that the suit was unnecessary and the costs of it should be borne by the plaintiff.
After hearing the arguments his Lordship held that there was misjoinder and ordered the plaint to be amended. He referred the partition suit to the Commissioner for accounts and for the division of the property in four equal shares among the plaintiffs on the one hand and the three defendants on the other. The costs of the partition suit were to come out of the estate while costs other than those were to be paid by the plaintiffs.

REVIEW GRANTED.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Beaman, Mr. C. H. Setalwad moved absolute the rule for review on behalf of the plaintiff in the partnership suit of Issaji Mussaji against Issaji Tajbhoy and others.
Mr. Bahadurji showed cause on behalf of the second and ninth defendants and Mr. Jafferbhoy and Mr. Mulla for the other defendants.
The facts of this suit have been previously reported when the suit was dismissed with costs.
His Lordship, after hearing Counsel, granted the review.

POLICE COURTS.

COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspectors Kuverji Darasha and N. C. Cama charged one Vithal Damoder with selling ten packets of cocaine without a license. The accused was found selling cocaine in Sheikh Memon Street, when he was arrested. He pleaded guilty, and prayed for mercy. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default, to undergo one month's imprisonment.
At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Walker charged Goolam Hoosain and two others with possessing 1,317 grains of cocaine, valued at Rs. 125, without a license. Mr. Kanuga, pleader, defended the second accused and Mr. Mohanlal Desai, pleader, defended the third accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. The first accused was convicted, and as he had previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or, in default, to undergo three months' imprisonment. The other two accused were acquitted as exclusive and voluntary possession had not been proved against them.

THEFT AS A SERVANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged one Nicholas Franco with theft as a servant. The evidence showed that frequent thefts had lately occurred at the Army and Navy Stores, where the accused was employed. On the 24th instant the accused while leaving the premises was stopped by the gatekeeper, and on being searched he was found to be in possession of a neck-tie, valued at Re. 1-8. On his house being subsequently searched, some other property belonging to the Stores was found. The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR F. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 1st March.

171. Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will commence at Ghat Kopar on 2nd instant. Entries will be received at the Adjutant's Office until 12 noon to-day Friday the 1st inst. (entries received after this hour will be charged for as double rate).
Programme can be obtained at Head-Quarters.
Saturday 2nd inst.—Match 13 Cadet marching competition.
Sunday 3rd inst.—Match 1, 200 Yards.
Monday 4th inst.—Match 2, 300 Yards.
Tuesday 5th inst.—Match 3, 500 Yards.
Wednesday 6th inst.—Match 4, 600 Yards.
Thursday 7th inst.—Match 5, 700 Yards.
Friday 8th inst.—Match 6, 800 Yards.
Saturday 9th inst.—Match 8 and 9 (Cadets).
Saturday 9th inst.—The Blaney Challenge Cup (Cadets).
Sunday 10th inst.—Match 7 (Honorary members).
Sunday 10th inst.—Match 12, Tennent Memorial Marksman-Challenge Cup.
Sunday 10th inst.—Match 15, Bayley Coy Challenge Shield.
The following matches are postponed to a future date:—
Match 14 Leslie Challenge Cup and Match 17 Highland Challenge Cup competitions.
172 Cadets Competition—It is notified for information that the Drill competition (Cadets) will take place on the parade ground of "M" Coy Indo-British Institution on Monday the 11th inst. at 5 p.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

I. Meeting—There will be a meeting of Officers Commanding all Cos and Cr Sergt of Adult Cos at Head Quarters on Monday 4th inst. at 7 p m in connection with the Annual Rifle Meeting.
II. G. I. P. Ry. Vairs Rifle Meeting—Match I Open to All Comers will be fired on the G. I. P. Range at Ghat Kopar on Monday 11th inst. at 7 a.m.
Distance—200 yards rounds—8 last 7 to count Target—I. V. R. A.
Entrance fee Ans. 8 which should be paid in the Adjutant's Office before the Day of Match.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total ...	8	3
Same date last year ...	25	20
Total mortality from all causes ...		87
Same date last year ...		112

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
1,085	701	24

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FAIR, FRAIL, AND FALSE.

Of the notorious Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, writes a Home lady correspondent, one would imagine nothing more could be written. The old chroniclers, scandalous and otherwise, have made us well acquainted with the doings of this outrageous beauty, the name of whose lovers was legion, and yet from whom Charles II. was never willing to be free. Nevertheless, Mr. Philip Sergeant, in My Lady Castlemaine, which is published by Hutchinson and Co., has contrived to tell afresh the life-story of this fascinating wanton in so vivacious and entertaining a manner that it will surely be read with great interest even by those who have hitherto believed themselves in possession of all the known facts concerning this arch "demimondaine." My Lady Castlemaine, whose titles were as varied as

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Harby, 2252 tons, Captain C. G. Eriksen, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Genoa in ballast.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3250 tons, Captain J. Thomson, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Glasgow via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo, 5 horses, 4 dogs and passengers.

The City Line Steamer City of Calcutta 4867 tons, Captain A. J. Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Hartland 3049 tons, Captain M. J. Andrews, sailed yesterday for Hull and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Elsa, 2,303 tons, Captain K. M. Warsoe, sailed yesterday for Middlesbrough, and Hamburg, with a general cargo.

The steamer Gerd, 750 tons, Captain Andreasen, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lawada, 2,124 tons, Captain C. H. Lane, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Semiramis 2,436 tons, Captain A. Billaffer, will sail to-day for Trieste etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Cheltonian 2,761 tons, Captain P. Jones will sail to-day for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo,

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Baroda, 1,698 tons, Captain H. McClelland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Basreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Moorgate, 2,433 tons, Captain P. G. Lewis, sailed on Thursday for Hull and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The steamer Romanby, 2,327 tons Captain J. E. Jones, will sail to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 29.

Abana	3709 Wilson	Graham & Co	
Angus	4340 Dakers		
Baswada	3270 Kelner	Calcutta	29-2 M M & Co
Castlemoor	2408 Angus		
Delta	4780 Martin	Shanghai	13-3 P & O Co
Dumra	762 Morrison		M M & Co
Fitzclarence	2889 Newton		F Jewandas
Gallia	555 Wratt	repairing	Mackintosh & Co
Glenlyon	2654 Sloane	Kolate	T M & Co
Itinda	3368 Kennedy		M M & Co
Ismaila	3381 Doe	Calcutta	M M & Co
Kuala	360 McLarin		K N & Co
Koweit	2336 Coates		H S N Co
Kanzler	1665 Coltman	Durban	A Strandes & Co
Nourel-Bahr	212 Nacoda		
Newenfels	3542 Heckel		W & A G & Co
Patrick Steamer	Townsend		Telegrap Str
Shah Jehan	2635 McBean		Shah S N Co
Semiramis	763 Chissell		Yacht
Tyneside	735 Thomson		Arab S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Rinaldo	2792	Chilton	Hull	5-3	J F & Co
C&E Moorgate	3433	Lewis	Antwarp		T M & Co
D&E Markgraf	2325	Thle	Daraalam	6-3	A S & Co
G Moshtari	1107	Cottrell	Basreh	3-3	Bo & P S N Co
H Mohommadi	1357	Newby	Jeddah	5-3	Bo & P S N Co
K Toss Maru	3610	Satow			N Y Kaisha
M Arcadia	3573	Barcham	London		P & O Co
N Wearbridge	3601	Smith	Baltimore	8-3	R A Willis
P Schanzfels	3386	Strycker			W & A G & Co
Q Virawa	3360	Gipper	Moulmein	5-3	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bardiston	2500	Davies	Antwerp	29-2	M M & Co
2 Massilia	3250	Thomson	L'pool	8-3	W & A G & Co
3 Shirala	3399	Cunningham			M M & Co
4 Cheltonian	3761	Jones	Kobe	28-2	T M & Co
5 Rokeby	2455	Hood	Garston	2-3	Graham & Co
6 King Edgar	2433	Brooks			W & A G & Co
7 Semiramis	3399	Billafer			A L S N Co
8 Redbridge	2443	Vasen	Dunkirk	3-3	J M & Co
9 Romanby	2327	Jones			W & A G & Co
10&11 Haxby	2252	Erikson	Genoa	9-3	W & A G & Co
12&13 Arabia	4098	Palmer	London	9-3	P & O Co
15 Babarigo	2748	Giacopello			R Line
16 Alga	1757	Serola	Trieste		A L S N Co

Offside

Hoseinee	993	D'Lorae	Bo & P S N Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Esmail	N F	N F Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati	639	Takara	Mangalore	
Bahadur	832	Ahmed	Jamnagar	Bo S N Co
Ponani	552	Fakera	Bhownagar	Bo S N Co

H W V D

Linga	951	Rothwell	K'chi	1-3 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
28	Haxby	Erikson	Genoa, Feb 3
	Massilia	Thomson	Glasgow, Jan 7
29	City of Calcutta	Elliott	Liverpool, Feb 13
	Baroda	McClelland	Basreh

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
29	Dwarka	Moxon	Persian Gulf, &c
	Hartland	Andrews	Antwerp, &c
	Elsa	Warsoe	Hamburg, &c
	Gerd	Andreasen	Bangkok, &c
	Lawada	Lane	Calcutta, &c
	Moorgate	Lewis	Antwerp, &c

The following vessels obtained their particlearances yesterday :—

Steamer City of Glasgow, Findlay for Liverpool.
" Romanby, Jones for Dunkirk.
" Semiramis, Billaffer for Trieste, &c.
" Cheltonian, Jones for Kobe, &c.

The steamer Massilia entered for loading yesterday for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdougall, left Suez on the morning of the 28th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 28th instant.

T e B I S N Co's steamer Chyebassa, left Gibraltar on the afternoon of the 28th instant and the Co's steamer Colaba, left Adenno Wednesday.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Camp Santa Cruz, 1st March, 1912.

The Church Parade on Sunday next the 3rd inst. will be at 11 a.m. Members should Rendesvous at the Corps Camp at 10-45 punctually.

Dress, Blue, Bandoliers, sword to be slung on the waist belt. Members not in possession of full kit are requested to attend in khaki.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

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Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devons Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do, brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for oscile hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
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by Felix Godin.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character hould be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 1st March, 1912.

THE CHAMBER AND MR. LESLIE-ROGERS.

THOUGH it may be contended that the Chamber of Commerce is a private institution and its internal affairs concern its numbers only, we incline to differ from that view to some extent, for the Chamber is the Parliament of the Commerce and Industry of the Presidency, and represents, ostensibly or otherwise, the interests of all commercial men whether may be members or not. In that light it is regarded by Government, and its views on public affairs are considered as those not merely of a handful of merchants, but of the entire commercial community. For that very reason it is empowered to elect representatives to the Legislative Council and other local governing bodies. We may regard it then as a public body, for we know that its proceedings and the opinions of its leading men and its Committee are extensively published in the Press from time to time, a fact which deprives the Chamber of any claims to be private and to have its operations regarded as matters of concern to its members alone. We look to it as for enlightenment as to commercial morality and equity and in the case of dispute between seller and buyer or between master and man, people would accept the ruling of the Chamber, or its Committee or one of its recognised arbitrators or assessors. That being so we are perplexed as to how the Chamber justifies its remarkable dealing with Mr. Leslie-Rogers. Of course one story is good till another is told, and doubtless the Chamber has the right to dispense with the services of its men for good and sufficient cause—and without assigning any if so agreed—but it would only have been just and reasonable to have given Mr. Leslie-Rogers the why and the wherefore of their decision to dispense with his services as Secretary to the Chamber and of the remarkable way in which it was arrived at and communicated to him. It may be said that Mr. Leslie-Rogers resigned, but that is a mere quibble—and he was refused an interview with the Chamber, after his return to Bombay on mere quibbles—unbecoming the dignity of the Chamber.

Since his return to Bombay, Mr. Leslie-Rogers, in a letter addressed to the members of the Chamber of Commerce, says that he has heard several rumours as to the reasons of his resignation which are "utterly at variance with the true facts of the case" and eminently calculated both to ruin his reputation as a business man and to prevent his obtaining any position elsewhere. Rumours of either kind are unfounded. There is not and has not been an allegation made by the Chamber which can injure Mr. Leslie-Rogers and no damaging imputation could be made against him by that or any other body. So far as we can gather, the Chairman, or the Committee, not the Chamber, simply desired a change and decided to make one. The manner in which it was effected is the illustration of "man's inhumanity to man" which will secure sympathy for the late Secretary and alienate respect for the Chamber. He was granted furlough and dismissed whilst he was away. Had he been on the spot he would doubtless have been given some explanation, and after seven years' tenure of his office—successive chairmen having testified to his integrity, ability and energy—he was indisputably entitled to ask it. On his return Mr. Leslie-Rogers expressed a desire to meet the members of the Chamber who, he found were unaware of the manner in which his resignation was brought about, and declared that hitherto even elementary justice had been denied him, "for my reputation was attacked and my resignation forced on me during my absence on leave in England, without my being informed of what I was accused, or given an opportunity of being heard in my own defence."

This is inconsistent with generally accepted ideas of fairplay, much less of British justice—a fact which fifty-nine members of the Chamber acknowledged by signing a requisition calling upon the Chairman to convene a special general meeting, "to hear from the Chairman, the reasons for the Secretary's retirement, to be informed of the manner in which such retirement was effected and to hear any personal explanations which the Secretary may have as to such reasons as are alleged for his retirement, to consider any evidence which he may lay before the meeting." And, added the requisition, "for any explanations or rebutting evidence to be of real value, it will, of course, be necessary for the Secretary to be present during the discussion, and we, therefore, request that he may be given due notice and asked to be present at the meeting." Nothing could be fairer than that and had, the terms of that requisition been complied with the matter might have ended to the satisfaction of all parties. The reply, however, was to the effect that the Chairman was prepared to convene a meeting and to make a statement, but "that the provisions of rule 10 do not authorise the requisionists to make such a requisition as it contained... and that neither the Chairman nor the Committee, with every desire to oblige the requisitionists, have power, unless so authorised by a resolution of the members in general meeting to admit to a meeting of the member and gentleman, who is not a member of the Chamber." We requisitionists naturally protested against the absurdity of the reply, but their protest has been unheeded in so far as Mr. Leslie-Rogers has not yet been granted a hearing and the demand of fifty-nine members for an ordinary measure of fairplay is ignored. It is not an edifying spectacle, or an incident which is likely to impel respect for the Chamber.

MOTOR TRAVELLING IN INDIA. AN important change in the conditions governing motor travelling in British India will come into force on May 1st next, when the recent accession of India to the International Convention will take effect. It will be noted that the Convention, refers specifically to British India only, there being a special reservation "excluding the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India under the suzerainty of the British Government." The International Convention sets up standard regulations for motor-cars travelling in the countries in which their owners reside, or in foreign countries, and its object is of course that the motorist shall not be worried and confused by finding himself confronted with a new set of motor laws and regulations every time he crosses a frontier. The Convention apparently originated from France, and it took effect, so far as the territories of the first signatories were concerned, on May 1st, 1910. It has been very largely adopted by European countries and also by the United States, but it will be noticed from the following list of countries, which are party to it, that British India is the first territory in Asia in which it will be enforced. The countries concerned are Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Montenegro, Monaco, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Roumania, Spain, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States. The Convention was framed at a motor-vehicle conference in Paris in 1909, and it was as long ago as the early part of last year that the notice of the Government of India was drawn to the matter. Communication with the French Government was carried on through Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador in Paris, and the accession of India to the Convention was duly notified by him on July 15th of last year. The Government of India passed a resolution on it in November, and we refer to the subject now not only because the time for the putting into effect of the Convention is closely approaching, but because a notification which appears this week in the pages of the *Bombay Government Gazette* gives local motorists and motor dealers an opportunity of studying the new rules. These, of course, are the rules, which not only must be observed by visitors in India, but by Indian motorists when they travel in any of the countries which have been already named. Every motor-vehicle, which is passed as being fit for use on the high way will receive an international permit. International road travel certificates—a rather different thing, apparently—issued by "the authorities of one of the contracting states or by a body authorised thereby, will give free permission to travel in the territory of all other contracting states, and will be recognised as valid without fresh examination." And so on. Apparently the Convention makes no change in the constitution of the authority which administers motoring regulations, and there are few points of detail to which we need refer. It is interesting to note, however, that every motor-car on passing into another country has to carry, in addition to its ordinary number plate, a second plate bearing a letter or letters representing the country of its origin; also that it will be necessary to erect at all necessary places on the principal roads throughout India sign-posts, such as are used in Europe to indicate the presence of a turning, cross-roads and level crossing or a "road up." The latter will be of almost as much use to resident motorists as they will be to visitors, and the motor-trade in India should be congratulated on an event, which should help to make India more popular amongst European motorists as a touring ground.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES. To those outside military circles, the items of main interest in Reuter's telegram regarding the Army Estimates, are the fact that there is an actual increase and the announcement, which relates to aviation. It is a very bold step for a Liberal Government to take to ask the House of Commons to vote an increased sum for military purposes, especially after the uncompromising attitude, which has been adopted under Mr. Churchill's *regime*, towards the subject of naval construction, but it is reassuring to find that the Government is intent upon maintaining the standard of our defences, military as well as naval. It is not very long ago that such an announcement as this would have raised a perfect tornado of rage on the Liberal benches, and doubtless it will raise a storm to-day. However we believe there has been a welcome change of opinion amongst a section of the more moderate Liberals, for unless Mr. Asquith and his Whips have his followers in an unusual state of subjection, there has been a growing realisation amongst Ministerial members that the national defences are not matters, which may be lightly dealt with, or should become the object of hasty experiments in economy. The Government may be congratulated on having made such a large allocation as £308,000 to a science, which is so badly in need of development in England. The point which strikes one next is that the Government is once more changing its poliey in regard to the method of developing aviation for defence. It was at the time when the expert committee on aviation was appointed, if we mistake not, that the Government decided to separate the Army and Navy for aviatory training and development, and to establish in each a school of its own, for the elaboration of its own aviatory science and the instruction of its own officers. Now it has been decided, after a few months' trial, that this system shall be reversed and the old conditions in which naval and military officers worked together will be resumed. Accordingly a joint Army and Navy aviation school is to be established on Salisbury Plain, which is far more suitable for this purpose than any other ground, which the War Department has at its disposal. It also has this advantage that for experiments, in which salt water becomes a necessity, the English Channel, which has been the scene of all our principal trans-marine flights, is as the crow flies less than thirty miles distant. The new school should thus have every chance of success, and to the lay mind no doubt the return to the old conditions, will appear to be a sensible one. For the field of operations which is open to the aviator is so vast that it would appear that the closer connection there can be during peace between the naval and military sections of the new arm, the more effectively will they co-operate, as they will constantly be called upon to do, during actual war. We shall hope that this will be the last change of organisation, which the aviatory section of our forces will have to undergo for some time. Their development has hitherto been checked by constant changes of this character, and now when surely the stage for such experiments has been passed the department should have an opportunity to settle down to a steady advance of a practical character.

THE COAL SITUATION. FOR the first time since the coal crisis spread its shadow over Britain the public are faced with a definite situation. While unhappily the peace negotiations have failed, and there is to be a struggle, they have not, however, failed altogether, and the fight that is coming we have every reasou to hope will be much shorter, much more limited in its area, and much less disastrous in its general effects than the general strike, which has been so much dreaded. The struggle in all probability will be confined to Wales, and will be less severe in all likelihood than the big strike in that coal-field, which the country experienced about fifteen years ago. The English and Scottish coal-owners having gained the credit of making a sacrifice for patriotic motives by their surrender at the last moment, and the only doubtful point seems to be whether the English and Scottish miners will consider it their duty to strike until their Welsh colleagues have settled their dispute. To this extreme and unnecessary measure it seems improbable that they will go. It is obvious that the Welsh owners must give way before the compulsion which the Government will exercise to establish compulsory arbitration by districts. Mr. D. A. Thomas admits it, when he says the Welsh owners would rather submit to compulsion than give way voluntarily. Thus even in Wales the struggle is not likely to be a long one, and it is doubtless a realisation of this which accounts for the exceptional good humour, with which the Welsh miners are beginning their strikes.

REVISED rules are published in the current number of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for the guidance of persons in indigent circumstances, who deserve grants to enable them to proceed for anti-rabic treatment to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli or Coonoor.

A NOTIFICATION is published in the *Punjab Gazette* that from 1st April next, all dogs kept within the limits of Murree Cantonment will be taxed at rates varying from one to six rupees per dog. Visitors to Murree for ten days or under will have to pay four annas per dog.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Madras on Wednesday afternoon received an address from the Municipal Council of Chingleput in the presence of a large gathering at the Morehead Memorial Hall. The address, as well as the reply, was formal. His Excellency next witnessed the sports held for the Reformatory boys in connection with the 24th anniversary of the Institution and distributed the prizes.

DURING the week ending February 27, 719 chests of opium were removed from the Government Warehouse, Bombay. Of these 717 chests were shipped per s. s. "Devanha" to China, while the remaining two were purchased by the opium farmer at Palanpur. In the same period 42 1-2 chests of opium were imported into Bombay from Indore.

THE election of Mr. P. K. Keshava Pillay, B. L., to the vacant seat on the Trivandrum Legislative Council is strongly resented by the Christian and other communities, all the four non-official and two official members being Nairs. The Christian community has sent protest telegrams to the Maharaja, the British Resident and the Dewan, and the latter has promised to receive a deputation and hear its grievances.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 9.

LONDON gave a splendid "Welcome Home!" to the King and Queen yesterday. Loyal enthusiasm was never higher. We learn authoritatively that the King and Queen were particularly gratified by the warmth of the public's greeting. Her Majesty wore a very fine sable coat and a black hat. Both she and the King looked exceedingly well; he especially appears to have benefited very much from his travels. When he went away he looked overworked. The strain of the summer with its heavy duties still lay upon him. Now he has a good colour, and an air of perfect health. A deep roar of cheering came from the crowds outside as soon as the carriage left Victoria station. It rolled in heavy waves of sound up into the domed roof and rumbled in echoes back. Louder it grew, rising in a mighty crescendo. The pavements were packed with shouting people.

THE PALACE BALCONY.

The cheering swelled round Their Majesties unceasingly as they passed by to the palace. The bitter cold could not diminish by one degree the warmth of London's welcome. The King and Queen enjoyed a triumph in the familiar streets from which they had been absent for so long. Outside the palace gates a great crowd had stood waiting in the cold. The procession had passed through and disappeared, but the crowd remained. Stamping and swinging their arms to defy the cold, they kept up their spirits by singing and cheering at the same time never letting their gaze stray from a window in the middle of the balcony. Several verses of the National Anthem having been sung, the crowd broke into "Auld Lang Syne" and "Home, Sweet Home," which was sung with much fervour in the hope that it might be heard within the Palace. Then there were more bursts of cheering. The singing and cheering had ceased when the window opened and their Majesties appeared. There was a great roar of cheering, and hats, sticks, and handkerchiefs were waved in greeting. Their Majesties stood outside for nearly five minutes, and not for a second, while they were in view did the enthusiasm subside. It was a scene eloquent of London's loyalty; a fitting climax to a heartfelt Welcome Home. The Royal children are already mustered at Buckingham Palace, and are in great excitement and glee waiting for their Royal parents, and they have very naturally clamoured to have a week's holiday (which has been granted) in order that they may see something of them before returning to their various studies. They spent the Saturday previous to Their Majesties arrival very pleasantly skating on the ornamental water in the gardens of Buckingham Palace, and another day they enjoyed a game of romps and snowballing in the gardens, for the snow lay an inch or more thick, and by dint of constant sweeping the ice was kept in order for their amusement.

DUCHESS OF FIFE.

An interesting fact worth chronicling just now is that the present young Duchess of Fife and her sister have in their veins the blood of three Sovereigns that of James I. of Scotland, whose daughter Princess Annabella Stuart was an ancestress of the Duke of Fife; that of William IV., whose granddaughter was the Duke's mother (the late Duke's father married Lady Agnes Hay, the daughter of Lord Errol and his wife who was Lady Elizabeth Fitzclarence, a daughter of William IV., and first cousin of Queen Victoria); and that of King Edward, since their mother is the Princess Royal.

NEW WOMAN PLAYWRIGHT.

Fame has come in a day to Miss Gita Sowerby, authoress of "Rutherford and Son" (the study of the "parental machine,") which was produced at the Court Theatre on Tuesday, and received yesterday the high praise of nearly all of the critics. The play is Miss Sowerby's first and as she says, she "did it at odd times" and had never consciously studied stagecraft. The interviewer describes her as young, charming, and modest.

THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

February is a welcome month, for it brings to us the promise of spring, a herald with the Fair Maids of February in attendance. This "first born of the year's delight," as the snowdrop has been happily described, was also known to our forefathers by the name of the purification flower, because it usually bloomed about the beginning of February, at the season of Candlemas, on which day was celebrated the festival of the Purification of the Virgin. Although the Fair Maid of February, arrayed in robes of "vernal green and virgin white," is the first spring flower to appear in bloom, it is soon followed by the rather primrose, and many country folk, when they allude to any event that may have happened during the season that "lies between the white ridge of winter and the pale green border of spring" still speak of its having taken place in primrose-time.

By our Saxon ancestors this month was known by the name of "Sprout Kale." The reason for this somewhat unromantic appellation was that cabbages or kale began at this time to sprout. Later this name was changed to "Sol Monad," or "Sol Monath," the month of the returning sun, with its promise of new life and vegetation. Its present name of "February," meaning "purification," was given to it by the Romans, and was so called by them from Februa, one of the names of Juno, derived from the Sabine word "februo," to purify. February has been spoken of as the ill-used month, because Numa "let fall upon it the doom" of having a day less than even those months which were only to consist of thirty, for at first it had been allotted twenty-nine, except at Leap Year, when it was to have thirty; but later Augustus, anxious that the month which he had named after himself should not lack the honour that had been bestowed upon six others of having thirty-one, robbed poor February, who could least afford it, shortening her days to twenty-eight, except in Leap Year. Although it is said to be wrong to call February, the rainest month in the year, our forefathers both expected and hoped that it would be a wet one, and in consequence gave it the name of "February fill-dyke," which still clings to it. According to the old proverbs, they were not particular as to whether the dykes were to be filled with rain or snow, though it would seem they preferred the latter.

"February fill the dyke
Either with the black or white."

FROST.

We have been experiencing some very severe weather. Saturday was the coldest day for forty-five years. At Dover, on Saturday night, the meteorological station registered 35 degrees of frost. The wee lambs must have found it very cold and birds were so hungry that they came on to window-sills almost demanding food; fortunately the frost was not of very long duration. As I write we are again enjoying spring weather, can sit with windows open and enjoy the song of the birds, who are also happy again.

LONDON.

People are already beginning to talk about the great exhibition that is to be held this summer at Earls Court. "Shakespeare's London" will be its attractive name. But as I am asked not to be too specific about the numerous attractions that will be offered to the public—for, naturally, all the details are not yet settled—I can only give you a dim idea of what the future has in store. But there are rumours that there will be a reproduction of the Eglinton Tournament, at which one of the most beautiful of our Society young married women (the daughter-in-law of a peer) will be enthroned as Queen of Beauty, and a number of our "jeunesse doree" will enter the lists in armour, and tilt in the ring, and take part in the jousts. I am told that an authentic volume of the original Eglinton Tournament is already in the hands of the promoters of this scheme, which contains the most beautiful coloured plates of those who took part in it, with all possible details. The book which is of the greatest value and help to those who are getting up this complicated pageant, is a rare one. Another item of great interest will be the "Old London" of the Elizabethan period, a street of old Tudor houses and "shoppes," all of which will be exact reproductions of some of the best-known Tudor architecture that still remains to us. These last-named have been placed by the management at the disposal of many of the best London and Paris tradespeople, who have already taken them for their wares, and here we shall see the great modistes and fashion houses, as well as the French and English jewellers, and all the most attractive shops in London and Paris represented. I also hear that Sir Henry Wood's orchestra is to give a series of concerts there, and that balls, theatrical performances, morris dances of the period, and any amount of other gaieties will be continually going on. But what will appeal most to a certain section of the public is the fact that the premises of the Welcome Club will be turned into one of the Amphitryon type. There will, of course, be only a limited number of members elected, and those members will necessarily also be limited in the number of guests that they will be allowed to entertain. However a friend of mine, who has made "La vraie cuisine Francaise" his pet hobby, assures me that the food and wine will be as good there as it was at the old Amphitryon, which now, alas! is a thing of the past It is on the cards that there will be a loan collection of pictures of the Elizabethan period, and other loan collection of costumes, snuff-boxes, puff and patch boxes, miniatures, and bibelots of the time, Elizabethan embroidered shoes and gloves, buttons, combs, and jewelled ornaments. In fact, there is no end to the suggestions and possibilities of this wonderful scheme. The large piece of water at Earls Court will be utilised to float an Elizabethan galleon, an exact reproduction of Drake's famous fighting-ship in full size and detail and people will be allowed on board to visit the ship and go all over it at so much a head. The construction of this galleon, which is taken from old prints and from a model at the United Service Museum, is under the supervision of an eminent artist.

WOMAN.

Mr. Solomon J. Solomon, in expressing his views to a "Pall Mall Gazette" representative last Friday on the "lost line of womanly beauty," said that from the earliest days women have had some form of drapery. He may dislike the tight skirt, but he cannot, I think, prove his assertion that the modern woman, by enfolding the lower limbs too closely, is departing from tradition. There were many Greek costumes, unless Greek vases lie, the form of which must have been very similar to the form of some in fashion at the present moment. Mr. Solomon's contention that when a woman dresses like a man she looks shorter than she is, and that in a tight-fitting skirt she is dressed more like a man than a woman, is not likely to put most modern women against the tight skirt. They are, as a rule, very tall, and do not mind taking a few inches off their height. The "lost line," according to Mr. Solomon, appears to be the Du Maurieth line, but in spite of prophecies that it is to the Du Maurier period that fashions are tending, I do not think this style can be made popular again. It was charming, certainly, but it made seventeen-year-old girls look like matrons. The new style may be ugly, but it has the advantage of making the matrons look like seventeen-year-old girls.

THE WHITE COLLAR.

No coat collar pleases the fastidious woman so completely at present as the pure-white one. It is a particularly extravagant whim, especially when it is extended to cuffs which are liable to speedy detriment. Nevertheless, the mid-winter suit must have its collar and cuff trimming of white ratine, white velvet, white lace, or white cloth. Why not have washable revers, collars, and cuffs? asks a designer who, trying the effect of Turkish bath towelling upon a winter suit, found it really effective in appearance. The towelling may be embroidered with crewel wool, and if white is of an appropriate appearance. A special word or two about the lace collars must be written. The sailor shape is suggested in a number or variations, all of them broad across the shoulders. One pattern descends into a sharp point, another has rounded edges, and a third is spade-shaped. So long and important-looking are some of the collars of this description upon a satin or fur coat that they bear a striking resemblance to the antimacassars of past days. In some cases they are like little mantles falling in folds from the throat and in the front arranged en fichu. Spoilt with choice—that is what we shall be this spring among the laces that are to be our new delight. There is the lovely Chantilly shadow lace in black and cream, very delicate and altogether charming. One design has a background of stripes spotted closely and sparsely in alternate rows, and a serrated border of flowers on a widely opened mesh, above which spring branches of foliage and flowers. Then there is Malines lace, also fine, vaguely patterned and very delicate, with a scalloped edge decorated with picot, sold in flouncings, insertions, and the piece kinds, for the making of collars, whole frocks and blouses, and to provide the prettiest of pretty trimmings for hats and headgear in general. Of the most appealing beauty are the point de Venise laces, a dexterous imitation of the ancient Venetian point. Here again the favourite shade is ochre, deeper in tone than the acru Malines.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt," with the homeward mails of the 24th ultimo arrived at Aden, at 10 p.m., on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia," with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo passed Suez at 10-30 p. m., on Wednesday.

THE *Madras Mail* says that there are rumours that the Government of India are about to issue a loan of Rs. 5 crores, and the price of 3 1-2 per cent Government paper in Madras has dropped half per cent. in consequence. The Imperial Budget statement is to be presented to-day, when all doubts will be set at rest. It is probable that a part of the loan will be for the purposes of the new capital at Delhi, and the remainder for railways and irrigation.

THE COAL SITUATION.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS FAIL.

English and Scottish Owners Give in.

WELSHMEN DETERMINED TO FIGHT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 28.

Fresh conferences have been fixed for to-night.

Mr. Asquith has gone to have an audience of the King.

Meanwhile, the Scottish delegates in London have telegraphed to their districts to lay down tools to-morrow.

The Welsh engine-men announce that they will strike, anyhow, to-morrow, rendering the whole coal-field idle.

LATER.

When Mr. Asquith returned from Buckingham Palace, the miners entered Downing Street, while the owners were still conferring there. Soon both owners and miners entered the Foreign Office.

It is understood that the English coal-owners in the federated area have agreed to accept the Government scheme, including a minimum wage.

The Northumberland and South Wales owners oppose the scheme, while the Scottish owners are divided.

The miners are debating whether to accept this partial settlement, while the negotiations with South Wales, Northumberland and Scotland continue.

Government Scheme.

An official statement has been issued saying that the Government is satisfied that there are cases, where the miners cannot earn a reasonable wage, from causes which they cannot control, and that the power to obtain such a wage should be secured by arrangements suitable to the circumstances of each district, with adequate safe-guards to protect the employers against abuse.

The Government proposes that distinct district conferences between owners and miners be held to decide the minimum wage, a representative of the Government being present. Should any such conferences fail, the Government representatives are to decide jointly the out-standing points.

The miners reaffirm their determination to accept no settlement unless a minimum wage at the rate adopted by the Miners' Federation on the 2nd inst. is considered. Therefore they will not arbitrate on that point. They decline to express an opinion on the question of safe-guards, but are still willing to confer with the owners.

The conferences will be continued to-morrow.

LONDON, FEB 29.

Sixty per cent. of the coal-owners have accepted the Government's proposal. They include the owners in Lancashire, Yorkshire, the Midlands, North Wales, Durham, and Cumberland.

The dissentients are in Northumberland, South Wales, Scotland, the Forest of Dean, Somerset and Bristol.

Welshmen Adamant.

In view of the breakdown of the peace negotiations in the coal dispute, the action of the Government is now eagerly anticipated. A surprisingly large percentage of coal-owners are accepting the principle of a minimum wage and this is expected to strengthen the hands of the Government, but it is not expected that the legislation will be of so drastic a character as has been suggested. It will more probably be based on the proposals outlined in the official statement issued last night. In any case the Government is of opinion that legislation is necessary to make the decisions of its representatives suggested at the district conferences compulsory.

The coal-owners at the instance of Durham have accepted the Government's proposals on national grounds, in view of the disaster which a strike would entail, but the Welshmen are adamant.

Mr. D. A. Thomas in a interview last night said "We will resist the Government's proposal to the end. We would rather submit to compulsion than accept them voluntarily."

The miners are determined to remain solid, and are confident of obtaining not merely the principle but a specific minimum wage. One hundred and fifteen thousand men struck last night. A general holiday spirit prevails and there is an absence of the ill-feeling, which has marked former combats.

The leaders in Derbyshire have issued a manifesto reprobating the outbreak which took place at Chesterfield on Tuesday.

LATER.

A special meeting of the Cabinet is being held in connection with the coal crisis.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

Motion Adopted by the Commons.

LONDON, FEB. 29.

The House of Commons by 226 votes to 128 has adopted a private motion urging the grant of Home Rule to Scotland following the Irish Home Rule.

AMERICAN STEEL TRUST.

Accounts Show Huge Profits.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 29.

The report of the accountant who examined the books of the Steel Trust mentions that Mr. Pierpont Morgan and Company made a profit of £13,800,000 by financing the Trust.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Russia again Proposes Mediation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, FEB. 29.

Russia has made fresh proposals for mediation between Italy and Turkey. She proposes to ask Italy upon what terms she will conclude peace on the basis of Italian sovereignty over Tripoli, and afterwards for the five Powers to approach Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 29.

There is little faith here in the efficacy of the Russian initiative.

The adoption of the Bill by the Italian Parliament annexing Tripoli is regarded as an insurmountable obstacle to an understanding.

INDIANS IN ENGLAND.

Students' Aid Committee's Report.

LONDON, FEB. 29.

The first annual report of the Distressed Indian Students Aid Committee estimates that there are 1,700 Indian students in England of whom one thousand are in London. The Committee urge that no youth be sent here unless his parents can provide at least ten thousand rupees to cover the cost without unduly crippling themselves and it is wise to reckon on the possibility of a student needing much more. The report adds that the majority of students are diligent and well behaved, but there are too many cases where they had better not have been sent.

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

Two new Battleships to be Laid Down.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 29.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives has agreed to the Sugar Revision Bill, reducing the tariff one cent a pound.

The Naval Committee of the House of Representatives has decided in favour of laying down two battleships in 1912,

NO PLAY IN TEST MATCH.

Death of Great Wicket-keeper.

LONDON, FEB. 29.

The death has occured of Storer, formerly the wicket-keeper of the Derbyshire cricket team.

Owing to rain no play was possible to-day in the Fifth Test Match.

LONDON, FEB. 28.

Reuter cables in amplification of yesterday's message that in the triangular cricket contests Mr. Sydney D. Smith will take the place of Mr. Clem. Hill in the Australian team.

ISLAND OF PALMYRA.

LONDON, FEB. 29.

The comunander of the "West Virginia" reports to the State Department, that he found the island of Palmyra unhabited, and there was no indication that any nation had attempted to assert its sovereignty there.

SITUATION IN CRETE.

Strengthening of Naval Forces.

PARIS, FEB. 28.

The protecting Powers have decided to strengthen the naval forces at Crete.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 29.

The deaths are announced of Major-General Sir Mildmay Willson and Mr. John Troutbeck, the Coroner of Westminster.

The death is announced in Rome of Monsignor Stonor.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Fitzgerald.

[Major-General Sir Mildmay Willson, K. C. B., was born in 1847. Educated at Eton, he entered the Scots Guards in 1866. He served with the Guards Camel Corps on the Nile, 1884 85, and received the C. B. He was High Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1875. He was Special Service Officer, South Africa, 1901-1902, and Colonel Commanding 1st Battalion, Scots Guards and retired in 1907.]

[John Troutbeck, Coroner and Deputy High Sheriff of Westminster, was born in 1860, ths son of Rev. Dr. Troutbeck of Westminster Abbey. He was educated at Westminster School and Queen's College, Oxford, where he took the M.A. and B.C.L. degrees. He became a Solicitor in 1884; was appointed Coroner for the city and liberty of Westminster in 1888; was Coroner for S. W. District of London in 1902. He was Deputy High Bailiff; Secretary to the Governing Body of Westminster School; and clerk to the Triple Trust.]

[Monsignor the Most Rev. Hon. Edmund Stonor was Roman Catholic Archbishop of Trebizond since 1888. He was Senior Canon of St. John Lateran since 1886. He was born in 1831, the third son of the third Baron Camoys. He was educated at Oscott, and Noble Academy, Rome. He was formerly Chamberlain to Pope Pius IX.]

[Col. Sir Charles John Oswald Fitzgerald, K.C.B., was born in 1840 and educated at Edinburgh Academy. He joined the Indian Army in the year of the Mutiny, and saw service therein. In 1860, he was engaged in the pursuit of rebels in Central India, when he was appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Central India Horse. He served on the staff of Colonel (now General) Sir John Watson at Delhi Camp from 1871 to 1872, and commanded a hundred lances of the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877, for which he received the thanks of the Viceroy. He commanded the same corps in the Afghan Campaign of 1880. In 1882, he became political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India. He commanded a regiment in the Burma Campaign of 1886-1888, and was mentioned in despatches. In 1888, he was British Officer in charge of the Hyderabad Court, Colonial and Indian Exhibition. He was decorated for his services in Burma.]

REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Big European Loan to be Effected.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, FEB. 29.

The Foreign Committee of the House of Representatives has reported favourably upon the resolution congratulating the Chinese people on the assumption of the powers, duties and responsibilities of self-government.

If the resolution passes, it will be tantamount to a recognition of the Republic.

PEKING, FEB. 29.

British, American, French and German bankers will advance five million taels to the Republican authorities to pay the troops. A large loan will be contracted immediately a coalition cabinet is formed.

It is understood in Tokio that Russia and Japan will participate in the loan to China.

PROPOSED CAMP AT CONOOR.

For European School Boys.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 29.

Arrangements have been made by a committee consisting of General Bond, the Rev. Norman Bennett, Messrs. R. and F. Stanes, W. Theobald, T. Chitty, T. Aston, P. Oakley and E. Berry to have a ten days camp near Coonoor open to all European school boys from 12 years upwards on lines of Public School camps at home. The cost is to be Rs. 5 per head, all fares extra. The camp opens on May 14th during the Easter holidays and closes on the 21st, the actual site being Katari Falls. All work in the camp is to be done by the various orderlies for the day and boys are expected to conform to rules of the Camp Commandant. The programme includes bathing parades, rambles, paperchases, cricket and sing songs.

BANGALORE TRAMWAY.

Proposed Trackless System.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 29.

Beyond survey and general outlining there has been no actual spade work on the Bangalore tramways system sanctioned by the Mysore Government during the last year's Representative Assembly. The delay is owing to correspondence on the subject of introducing a trackless system which is just now coming into vogue in Europe and America. It does away with the need of permanent way as its name implies and is otherwise conducted precisely on the principle of a motor car obtaining electrical energy from an overhead cable while the main advantage is that the system can be extended or curtailed at will through broad or narrow streets. Its upkeep in rubber tyres is expected to be enormous. Estimates are being made to ascertain whether trackless system will not be cheaper in the long run.

TRIVANDRUM COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, FEB. 29.

At to-day's sitting of the Srimulam Popular Assembly the improvement of agriculture on scientific lines, more facilities for the introduction of better farming, opening of model experimental farms, irrigation and water supply for agricultural operations were elaborately discussed. The introductions of agricultural banks was also suggested.

Amongst other subjects dealt with at the Trivandrum Assembly were the development of industries, utilization of raw products, encouragement of fishing industry, construction of new roads, and repair of old roads and bridges. The Dewan promised to consider all these questions.

Mr. J. Kesave Pillai, High Court Vakil of Trivandrum, who got the highest number of votes was elected non-official member of the Assembly.

PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.

New Appointments of Judges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 29.

The Home Department notifies the following appointments:—During the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr. D. C. Johnstone, I.C.S., or until further orders the Hon'ble Mr. Mian Muhamad Shah Din barrister-at-law, First Temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court to act as a Judge; the Hon'ble Mr. W. Chevis, I.C.S., Second Temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, to act as First Temporary Additional Judge, Mr. H. Scott Smith, I.C.S., a Divisional Judge in the Punjab, to act as Second Temporary Additional Judge.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 29.

The mortality from plague has considerably increased last week and deaths in India during the seven days ending in 24th February were 15,040 against 17,288 seizures. The United Provinces recorded the highest number of deaths with 6,164 fatal cases against 6,872 attacks. Bengal had 3,394 deaths of which 220 were in Patna town, 224 in Patna district. In Bombay there were 1,333 deaths, in Madras 317, in the Punjab 773, of which 7 were reported from Delhi district and 278 from Delhi Division, in Burma 100 and in Central Provinces 1,409.

SOCIETA Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi, Company's s. s. "R. Rubattino" from Genoa left Aden on the 29th February and is expected in Bombay on the 6th March early in the morning. The same Company's s. s. "Ischia" left Singapore yesterday morning for Bombay.

CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS.

Proposed Scheme for a Combine.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 29.

The *Capital* states:—"The total profits of the Calcutta jute mills for 1911, amounted to forty-nine and a half lakhs against seventy-six and seventy, 1910 and 1909, respectively. The biggest loser was the Howrah Jute by over two lakhs. The Alliance made nine lakhs profit, and Fort Gloster four lakhs."

The scheme of Mr. Parks, the American expert, for a proposed jute combine is published in *Capital* this morning. He recommends three separate pools for production and sale of hessians, production and sale of sacking and purchase of jute participation. The percentage will depend on the capacity on a given date of production in any three consecutive months within the past five years and the value of actual production of the said period. Each member will be allowed quarterly his percentage *pro rata* share of estimated total requirements. These shares are negotiable between members, provided the transfers are notified, but such transfers will not affect the divison of pool profits. Any member producing is excess of his allotment will pay the association a penalty of one hundred rupees per ton in excess. Pool contributions on jute purchases shall be five per cent. of net invoice, value payable monthly. Three per cent. of all pool contributions will be set aside for a protection fund. Upon the assent of ninety per cent. in tonnage of firms whose co-operation is considered essential to the scheme, the conditional signatures obtained will become binding and the scheme will be started.

PLURAL VOTING.

Remarkable Instance in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 29.

A remarkable instance or plural voting has recently formed the subject of litigation in the High Court and a judgment on appeal was delivered to-day. Babu Preonath Mullick, one of the oldest Commissioners of the Calcutta Corporation represents Ward No. 22 in the voting list. He figures eleven times as an owner and occupier, and, in addition, his name appears five hundred and seventy-one times as a representative of various Hindu joint families.

His opponent at the coming Municipal election applied for and gained a rule requiring the Chairman to remove Mullick's name as representative of the joint families, on the ground mainly that such families could only depute one of their own members to exercise their joint voting right. In the appeal Mullick claimed that although the limit of votes exercisable by an individual was laid down as eleven, the word "person" meant juristic person and that legally he was a different person as representing the different joint families.

The appeal was dismissed.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE BILL.

Indian Press Opinion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 29.

Commenting on the Hon'ble Mr. Basu's Special Marriage Bill, the *Tribune* writes:—"The rejection of the Bill will cause no surprise, because it was fully expected. In social legislation the Government have steadily followed the line of least resistance, though there are instances of courageous legislation in the teeth of bitterest opposition, but the Government did not care to incur the odium in connection with a measure which they had not initiated, and so the Bill was thrown overboard without ceremony."

The *Punjabee* says:—"The Home Members sympathised with the supporters of the Bill, but the country is not yet prepared for the change, and the disadvantages anticipated are far more numerous than the good results."

THE FATALITY AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 29.

Mr. Stephens, Chief Engineer, s. s. "Bassano," was killed in a regrettable accident at Manora. From enquiries made, it seems that the Karachi Port Trust lately imported a new acetyline gasometer which had not been working quite satisfactorily, and as to the Fourth Engineer of the "Bassano," Mr. Chubby, he had lately come from the very Works in which the engine had been manufactured. His opinion on the question had been invited by Mr. Fraser. It is, however, impossible at present to account for the accident, and no explanation will be available till Mr. Fraser, who is better and, it is hoped, not seriously injured, is able to make a statement. Mr. Chubby, the 4th Engineer, had been removed to the Civil Hospital for treatment. Much sympathy is felt with Mr. Chubby on the tragic end of his father.

FODDER FREIGHT RATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 29.

The following Press communique is issued:—"With reference to the Press communique dated the 20th September, 1911, the Government of India have decided that the concession rates for freight on consignments of fodder referred to therein should be made applicable with effect from the 24th February, 1912, until further notice, to all consignments of fodder intended for the Dhar State and booked to Mhow station in Central India."

COAL MINING IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 22.

The Saltore Coal Company, with a capital of fifteen lakhs, has reached the Desherghur seam with the third and last shaft.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda has sent a second contribution of Rs. 10,000, to the King Edward Sanatorium for Consumptives at Dharmpur, Simla Hills.

THE Hoshiarpur Municipality are taking steps to remove houses of ill-fame from a much frequented quarters of the city and notices have been served on persons of bad character.

ZENANA B. M. MISSION.

Prize Distribution at the Girgaum Schools.

The annual prize distribution in connection with Zenana Bible and Medical Mission Girgaum Girls' High School was held yesterday afternoon, the function being also made the occasion of opening the new building and the prize exhibition was held on the new premises. The Hon'ble Sir Henry Procter presided and Her Excellency Lady Clarke kindly gave away the prizes.

After the dedicatory service an interesting programme of music was given by the children.

The Rev. Canon Heywood read the report giving an account of the work done by the Mission in connection with the School. In that report Principal Frances D. Wilson referring to the new building stated that those who had attended the annual gatherings in recent years might remember how often the Mission had reiterated the need of proper accommodation; and friends, who knew the old premises, knew that before they were demolished, they went from shabbiness to disreputableness, and from that to being quite unsafe; and that they did not abandon them until it became an absolute necessity. Only those, who had borne the burden and heat of the old days, could fully appreciate what the completion of the new building meant for the work.

LADY CLARKE'S SPEECH.

Her Excellency Lady Clarke after distributing the prizes briefly addressed the assembly and Her Excellency said:

Ladies and Gentlemen.—It is with great pleasure that I find myself here to-day to share with you in your rejoicings on this unique occasion in the annals of the School. It must be a matter of great satisfaction to those who are interested in the School to find it so well housed in a completed building perfectly adopted to the requirements of so valuable an institution. I congratulate you on the accomplishment of this great undertaking and I trust that all concerned may be amply rewarded for the great trouble they have taken by the filling of the School with earnest scholars who will do credit to their teachers and advance the great cause of female education in Bombay.

This Prize day celebration is a good opportunity to offer my best wishes for the further progress of the School under the new and happy conditions. I am always glad to find myself in a school giving out prizes to successful competitors. Nothing gives me greater pleasure than to be able to share in the happiness that I know you must feel in receiving prizes which you have been striving to gain for a whole year. It doubtless means weeks and months of hard study, representing much concentration of thought, perhaps, the idea of gaining the prize at the end has not been the predominant one in your minds throughout your school year. I hope not and that the interest of the study in hand, whatever it may have been: History, Music, Literature or Drawing has carried you on and wrapt your attention, and with the result that the eagerness and enthusiasm put into your work has brought its reward. I congratulate all those who have been so fortunate as to carry off the prizes of the year, and I hope you will continue to succeed in the future, and that as life goes on you will merit other prizes by studious application. Even after school days are over, work still remains to be done up to the very end of your lives, though what is required of us is very varied, and may seem to be far removed from the duties that fall to you in your school days which are a preparation for your future careers only.

SCHOOL, A WORLD IN ITSELF.

As you do what is required of you now, when you are young, so will you carry out what may lie before you hereafter. When we get older we are called upon to work more for others, and others are dependent on us. At the same time I know that the school is a little world in itself and a school girl has great power in making or marring the lives that are thrown with hers. Her example can be a great power for good and can affect largely the tone of her class in school. I am always anxious to impress this thought on the children to whom I am asked to present prizes because I feel it most important that they should realize the strength of influence, the full value of which older people from life's experience have learned to know. Channing has writen "Others are affected by what I am, and say, and do. And these others have also their sphere of influence. So that a single act of mine may spread in widening circles, through a nation of humanity." This is a solemn thought, and one that we should be constantly reminded of. It seems easy when one reads the great thoughts of great men to make up one's mind to follow them; but as the events of life crowd in upon us, we are apt to fall away from our high ideals. It is not only you children at school who do this, we all fall in the same way. For the whole of life we have to struggle against our weak human natures and to try to discipline the weakness we are subject to; but it is an encouraging thought that each time we conquer a fault we grow stronger for the next temptation, and by doing so we also strengthen others weaker than ourselves by our example. We cannot set ourselves too high an ideal of life. We must try to check little faults, and to keep our minds as temples into which no unclean thing is allowed to enter. If we do this, the society in which we live must be the better for our example. All who cherish a lofty standard of life and conduct will insensibly help to raise the tone of their associates to a higher level. Let us keep up a constant fight against all that is small and common and selfish, let us never lose faith in the ideal life, in what we ought to be and do and say, and let us never forget how unworthy we are of the blessings God has showered down upon us. This thought does not come naturally to children, as they take the good things of life for granted. They may have had affection and care from their birth and everything for their happiness has in many cases been the main object of their parents. It is when they are older and they find themselves thrown on the mercies of the world that the spirit of gratitude is awakened, and it is one that should be studiously encouraged, because the kindliness that they find bestowed on them is the outcome of the spirit of love, and we all know that love is the mainspring of the happiness of the world.

"Down through the chaos of our human laws
Love shines supreme, the great Eternal Cause.

* * * *

The heart which feels this holy light within
Finds God, and man, and beast and bird its kin."

I cannot do better than wish you all happiness in the new school buildings and may your school life be ruled by the spirit of love.

If you can bring yourselves to make this your watchword, it will create a bond between mistresses and pupils that will have an influence reaching to the end of your lives and blessing everyone with whom you come in contact.

SIR HENRY PROCTER'S REMARKS.

Sir Henry Procter then made a few remarks. He said:

May I first of all congratulate you heartily on the beautiful buildings which have now been completed and which must make a great deal of difference in the work of the School? I have always taken a great interest in this school and had a great administration for the way in which it had been carried on ever since I first knew it when Miss Kimmins was in charge. H. E. the Governor, when speaking at the annual meeting of the Bible Society last month, pointed out that it was the duty of the English people to place their best at the disposal of the Indian people. I fully agree with this and it is because I feel we are doing so in schools such as this one that I consider they deserve every support which can be afforded them. Only on Tuesday evening last, in giving the prizes to the successful students of the night schools which are carried on in this city by the Prarthana Samaj, I pointed out that the real object of education was the formation of character, so that we could live our lives as God intended them to be lived. There have been many definitions of education, but as I mentioned then, the one I like best is the one by Prof. Huxley, who said that the only true education was that which enabled a man to do what he knew he ought to do, at the time he ought to do it regardless of consequences. This ennobling education is I consider, the only true and helpful one and I feel it is what is given at this school. Education does not consist solely of the actual lessons we learn at school, but of the whole school life both in school and out of school and of the influence both conscious and unconscious which is brought to bear on the pupils by those who teach. There is no keener observer in this world than a school boy or girl and it is what a teacher is more than what she says which counts. Knowing what I do of the staff of this school I am certain that a great work is being carried on in the building up of characters of the girls under them. This building of character and the consequent maintenance of a high stand ard through life is an asset of great value to a nation and regarding as I do the education of woman to be one of the most important factors, if not the most important, for the wel India, I do indeed congratulate Miss Wilson and her staff on the results obtained and wish them God-speed in their great work.

On the motion of Mr. A. H. S. Aston hearty votes of thanks were accorded to Lady Clarke and Sir Henry Procter.

Y. M. C. A. ANNUAL MEETING.

New Fund of One Lakh and a Half Needed.

The thirty-sixth annual meeting and reception of the Young Men's Christian Association were held last evening in the Association rooms, Wodehouse Road, the Hon'ble Sir Henry E. E. Procter presiding.

The annual report among other things stated:—The progress last year, has not been as great as in previous years, largely owing to the absence on furlough of Mr. Frank Anderson, the senior secretary, and the resignations of Mr. H. A. Dennis, secretary, and Mr. H. W. Boyd, Assistant Secretary of the Central Branch. Mr. Anderson's furlough was due last year; as at that date the Student Branch Building was in process of erection, he decided to postpone his home going, and did not leave until the 1st of September, when the critical state of his health compelled him to go hurriedly. Mr. Anderson has been with the Bombay Association for thirteen years; in these years he has won the regard and friendship of the committee of mangement, the members of the Association, the students and the student leaders of Bombay. He has led the work forward year by year and the committee desire at this time to record their appreciation of his splendid self-sacrificing services. They are glad that recent report from Mr. Anderson indicate that his health is steadily improving. Since the absence of Mr. Dennis, Mr. T. F. Willmore has been carrying on the work of the Central Branch as acting secretary. The committee would express their appreciation of Mr. Willmore's kindness in laying aside for a season his own business in order to look after the great interests of the Central Branch. The committee have asked the English National Council to assist them in securing a trained and efficient secretary for the Central Branch, and have arranged with the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations of India, for the services of one of the National Secretaries until a permanent secretary can be secured.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, stated that he thought they were all very fortunate in having three secretaries of the National Council present among them. From the report that they had heard they had good cause for pride in the work that done had been, but they had also good cause for humiliation. During the absence of the executive officers, an opportunity was afforded to the members to do what they could for the Association, but that was not availed of and it appeared that they could not expect to do much without executive officers. The general committee had responsibilities over their heads but every member of the Association was responsible for carrying on its work successfully. If they wanted the Association to prosper, then each member should keep "opportunity of service" as his watchword.

Speaking on the finances, the chairman said that they had heard a gloomy account that night and that had shown an opportunity of service to the members. He appealed to them each to try and collect Rs. 100 a year as their next year's programme was to collect nearly Rs. 1,50,000. Mr. Harte had promised to collect Rs. 75,000 for them from America, provided they collected Rs. 75,000 in Bombay. He himself had collected Rs. 18,000 by that night (applause), Rs. 3,000 from one gentleman and Rs. 15,000 from the other.

In conclusion, he said that they owed a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Anderson for the work done by him for the association for over thirteen years and he was sure he was expressing the views of all when he said that they hoped to see him back at the end of the year fully restored to health. The chairman also referred to the very valuable services rendered by the other secretaries, especially Mr. Wilmore and Mr. F. Clark. He also offered a few words of welcome to Mr. Harte, who had promised to stay with them until they got a Secretary from England, and expressed a hope that he would come and live among them for ever.

Addresses were then delivered by Mr. Farquhar, Mr. Barber and Mr. Harte and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Lieutenant H. M. Wightwick, Assistant Resident, Aden, is granted, from date of relief in April, combined leave for eight months.

Khan Bahadur Saiyid Shams-ud-din Saiyid Mian Kadri, Oriental Translator to Government, is granted privilege leave for thirty-one days from the 5th March, or subsequent date.

Lieutenant A. W. T. Webb, to be Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, vice Major T. A. F. R. Oldfield, proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. G. Clabby, Superintendent of Bombay Railway Police, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Maratha Railways, is granted, with effect from the 6th February, combined leave for one year.

Mr. J. W. Rowland to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals.

Mr. J. T. Tanner to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik.

Mr. C. J. Butler to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Mr. D. MacDonald to act as District Superintendent of Police, Surat, vice Mr. C. H. Longley, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Major H. J. R. Twigg, I.M.S., Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison is granted, from the 13th January, combined leave for one year.

Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, is granted, with effect from the 4th April, or subsequent date, combined leave for six months.

In supersession of Government Notifications, dated the 17th October 1911, so far as they relate to Mr. P. A. Kelly and Mr. G. S. Wilson, respectively, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr. G. S. Wilson to be a Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police, vice Mr. W. M. F. Clarke, deceased; Mr. E. E. Turner to be a Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police, vice Mr. G. H. White, promoted to be Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police on the retirement of Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O.

Mr. C. R. Roper, I. C. S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, is granted with effect from the 24th February combined leave for eighteen months.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I. C. S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, vice Mr. C. R. Roper, pending further orders.

Mr. A. W. Audy to act as Superintendent, Government Photozincographic Department, Poona, during the absence on leave of Mr J.A. McIver, I.S.O., or pending further orders.

Miss May Edith Glanney, L. M. and S., to be House Physician, Pestonji Hormasji Cama Hospital for Women and Children, for a period of two years with effect from 1st April.

Captain G. Penn-Simkins, 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted six months' leave in India, with effect from the 1st March.

The furlough granted to Major W. V. Scudamore, R.E., is extended by ten days.

Mr. H. C. Crossle is transferred from under the Sanitary Engineer to Government to the Bijapur District in the Southern Division.

The services of Mr. W. E. A. James are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Public Works Department, for one year with effect from the date of his relief by Mr. H. C. Crossle.

Mr. W. R. Lewis, temporary Engineer, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months with effect from the 29th January.

THE Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab will open the Upper Chenab Canal early in April.

THE General Officer Commanding the Abor expedition telegraphs from Yambung on February 28th that the weather was cloudy and misty with some rain.

CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

MR. WYCHERLEY'S WARD by L. Allen Harker (Murray).—Readers who enjoyed Mrs. Harker's "Miss Esperance and Mr. Wycherley" when the book come out two years ago will remember Montagu and Edmund, the two baby boys who, on the death of their parents, went to live with their great-aunt, the gentle Miss Esperance Bethune, in a little Scotch village. They will remember, too, Mr. Wycherley, the scholar; who, giving way to drink as a young man as the result of a love disappointment, had left Oxford, and after some twenty years in Miss Esperance's care had conquered what she called his 'foible' and who when the boys came grew to love them almost as dearly as Miss Esperance did.

JANE ANNE. In the later book we meet Mr Wycherley and Montagu and Edmund again. Miss Esperance is dead and Mr. Wycherley has moved to Oxford. The boys are at Winchester, and at home only during the holidays. While they are away, Mr. Wycherley finds a new child companion in Jane Anne, the twelve-years-old niece, half-English, half-Greek, of his housekeeper. He grows to love her as he loves the boys; he talks to her, educates her, and makes her worthy of a better place than that of a servant for which she was at first intended. And at the end—or rather where Mrs. Harker breaks off, for there is obviously to be a third book—we see Jane Anne a clever, accomplished, and beautiful girl, going out into the world to learn to become an actress. Jane Anne is a real and lovable child, full of quaint ideas and engaging ways, and, though precociously studious, endowed with her proper share of feminine vanity. She is one of the most memorable of all children in fiction, and the reader almost feels a grudge against her for throwing somewhat into the shade those two delightful school-boys, Montagu and Edmund,

"HE WHO PASSED" TO M. L. G. (Heinemann.)—These anonymous confessions are not intended for the very young, they are too full of realities. The writer tells a strange story of childhood in a New York slum, of queer experiences in the lower half-world and then in the upper after her rise to fame as an actress. The book is instinct with temperament. The heroine was the child of a provincial actor and actress known as the "Love-Birds." They called each other "Dearie" and "Boy," and were utterly careless of their little girl, whom they left, and forgot to pay for, in a hideous boarding-house. At length chance brought them back and for a time the child was cared for after a fashion, but the father died suddenly behind the scenes over his "turn." "Dearie" went almost mad, refused to see the child any more, and drifted off to new matrimonial adventures for "a man was her world." In that phrase we have, at one flash, part of the daughter's heredity, but, far from all, deserted again, the child went from strange experience to strange experience. Befriended for a time by a hanger-on of the theatre, a morphiomaniac she passed to that unfortunate creature's sister, a prosperous beauty specialist, a vulgar, kind-hearted woman whose establishment is one of the many revelations of this revealing book. There the girl learnt the luxury of bodily cleanliness, and awoke to the innocently sensuous; for the dubious morals of the "young lady assistant" left her unscathed. At length she found her vocation, the stage, and paid, before she was well aware the heaviest price for promotion. From that moment the book becomes a grim tragedy. But the heroine fights through it all and in the end is such a charming character, that it is difficult to believe, that it is the career of the same women right through the book.

LOVE LIKE THE SEA. J. E. Patterson (Heinemann)—A homely story of simple fisher folk and small tradespeople living at Minehead. Derrick, the hero, is a fine, honest young sailor, who married soon after he had taken his mate's certificate, and at his wife's entreaty bought a fishing-boat and settled down at home, save for an occasional trip when long-shore business was bad. Bella, his wife was a pretty frivolous, empty-headed young woman with the dipsomania taint in her blood which developed rapidly despite Derrick's patient efforts to reform her. Then Mary comes on the scene, Bella's friend, a girl of loving and steadfast nature, who loves Derrick almost from the first time she sees him, while he eventually realises that he loves her in return, though theirs was the love pure as it was strong, therefore they both held it in stern restraint and both remained utterly loyal to the unhappy Bella, as husband and friend till death ended the quiet, long-drawn-out tragedy, and at last they could acknowledge their love for each other unashamed before God and man.

Messrs. Hutchinson are this week to publish the story of "A Year with the Gaekwar," the Gaekwar being his much discussed Highness of Baroda, and the author the Rev. Edward St. Clair Weeden, sometime minor canon of Chester, and vicar of Canon Frome. Mr. Weeden has been on terms of intimate friendship with the Gaekwar for about twenty years, has travelled with him over nearly the whole of Europe, and acted as his host both at Chester and Canon Frome. He accepted the Gaekwar's invitation to Baroda a few years ago and remained as his guest for twelve months—the first European to stay in the royal palace and to be admitted to the privacy of the Maharajah's family circle. Notwithstanding the Prince's recent conduct the author describes him as "one of the wisest, ablest and most enlightened ruler that India has yet seen," and paints his portrait, and the pomp and pageantry of his Oriental Court, in glowing colours. "As a rule," writes Mr. Weeden, "the Gaekwar prefers to avoid the public gaze, but he understands how anxious I am to put on record the gratitude which I feel to them all for their extraordinary kindness to a humble individual like myself; and he has bidden me to speak out freely without fear of giving offence, and to give him the chance of seeing himself as others see him. And yet I know only too well that, though I am sure to be accused of drawing too flattering a portrait, it will still fall far short of what it ought to be."

A forthcoming book about Fanny Burney bears witness to the undiminished popularity the author who, in the words of Macaulay, "vindicated the right of her sex to an equal share in a fair and noble province of letters." The new book is by Miss Constance Hill, and deals with "Fanny Burney at the Court of Queen Charlotte," forming a connecting link between the author's two earlier volumes. "The House in St. Martin's Lane," where the Burneys were living in the days of Fanny's first literary triumphs, and "Juniper Hall," where her future husband, General d'Arblay had settled with other French refugees. The young novelist had already issued "Evelina" and "Cecilia"—both forerunners of the modern school of fiction, and remarkably successful at the time of publication—when she took up her post at Court as Second Keeper of the Robes under Mme. Schwellenberg at a salary of £200 a year. She was sadly disillusioned as to her duties as soon as she realised what the nature of her new position would be—"when I saw myself," as she says in one of her letters to her sister, "expected, by Mrs. Schwellenberg not to be her colleague, but, her dependent deputy, not to be her visitor at my option, but her companion, her humble companion, at her command! This has given so new a character to the place I had accepted under such different auspices that nothing but my horror of disappointing perhaps displeasing, my dearest father, has deterred me from the moment that I made this mortifying discovery from soliciting his leave to resign." Five years later, however, after "a scene most horrible" with Mme. Schwellenberg, she was allowed to retire with a pension of £100 a year. In her letters and diaries, now of greater value than anything else she wrote, are intimate glimpses of the Court and personal studies of the whole Court circle which have never been surpassed. In addition to these sources, Miss Hill, whose book is to come from Mr. John Lane, has had access to much unpublished material from members of the Burney family.

The Baroness Orczy's new book "Fire In Stubble" deals with the amazing marriage of Rupert Kestyon, aged seven, to the only daughter and heiress of the wealthy Paris tradesman, M. Legros. The scene is laid partly in France and partly in England in the interesting period of the Stuarts. Those who know the Baroness Orczy's 'Scarlet Pimpernel' will find in the new book us falling off in her power to write an absorbing story.

In an article issued not long since in 'The Spectator' the writer stated "There is one chink in the chain armour of civilized communities. Society is conducted on the assumption that murder will not be committed. It is on this theme that Mrs. Belloc Lowndes has based her new novel "The Chink in the Armour." Readers of this entrancing drama will be charmed with the delightful heroine, the story of whose unusual wooing throws into bold relief the patiently plotted murder which forms the central panel of the book.

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL.

The Hon'ble Mr Orr and his First visit.

The annual prize-giving of the Wilson High School took place yesterday, in the Hall of the Wilson College, Chaupati, Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr presiding. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, who loudly applauded the several items of the interesting programme which was rendered by the pupils.

The Rev. J. E. Cuthbert, Principal of the school, read the report, from which the following are extracts: "I believe that anyone who visits our school will be satisfied that the tone of it is good and that those who meet our pupils in after life will find that they have learnt, while with us something more valuable than even reading and writing, for we do not lose sight of the truth that the end of all education should be the moral and spiritual development of the pupils. The educational inspector visited the school in September, and reported that the school was in a satisfactory condition, and the boys on the whole seemed to have made satisfactory progress. The discipline appeared to be satisfactory. In the Matriculation examination 22 passed, in the School Final 4, and in the Drawing examinations 7 passed in the First Grade, 9 in the Second Grade, and 13 in the Third Grade, a most excellent result. The staff has been strengthened this year by the addition of a teacher, who holds the diploma of the Secondary Training College. The number of pupils on the roll this month is 572, and we have received more applications for admission than we were able to grant. The work of each day begins in every class with a Scripture lesson."

Mrs. Orr then gave away the prizes.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Orr, who was enthusiastically received, then addressed the meeting. He said:—"I must preface the few words I have to say with the confession that, when Dr. Mackichan honoured me with an invitation to preside at the Wilson School prize-giving, I did not know where the school was. I was of course familiar with Wilson College and though I have never been inside the building till to-day I have had in the course of the anti-malaria campaign which we keep upon all Improvement Trust Estates some hunts round the compound to show the servants where they were allowing mosquitoes to breed; but Mr. Cuthbert had, I am afraid, great difficulty in directing me to the school; and though I come of a Scotch family and am very proud of the achievements of my countrymen in this and every other big City in the British Empire, I am afraid I was completely mixed as to the relation of the school to the Church of Scotland, United Presbyterian, Wee Frees, etc. Since then I have become more enlightened and I am proud to know that the Wilson School which now has a roll call of 572 boys originated in very small beginnings, the work of a small band of earnest Missionaries from the Church of Scotland who left their homes some 80 years ago to spread the knowledge of Christ's Gospel in India. Not content with mere preaching, they looked round to see what they could do to better the lot of the native community and chose as their line the line of education with which we then even more than now one of India's most pressing needs, though the fact was not then recognized so clearly as it is now and Indians themselves had no great desire for education. The original school was opened in 1832 in Military Square in the Fort by Dr. Wilson and Mr. Nesbit and was officially recognized by the Church of Scotland in 1835. Subsequently, when the disruption of the Church of Scotland took place in 1843, the original school passed to the Established Church and Dr. Wilson who adhered to the Free Church erected the present building in Khetwadi. It gradually grew till in 1861 what was called the higher section was recognized by the University as an affiliated college. The increasing attendance necessitated the separation of the college from the school in 1889, and since then the building has had to be enlarged by the addition of a third storey. From about 200 in 1890 the attendance has rapidly risen to 376 in 1900, 425 in 1905 and 520 in 1911. The number on the rolls is now about 550. In the last 5 years, the number of boys sent up for the Matriculation Examination has steadily arisen from 30 to 41 and of those the number who passed has risen from 10 to 22. The number sent up for the School Final Examination has risen from 6 to 21; but the boys don't seem to do well in this examination, the number who passed being 4, 8, 6, 5 and 4 in the last 5 years. Most of the boys are Hindus and most of the rest Mahomedans and Parsis. There are only 20 Christian boys including the seven boarders, but all boys attend Bible readings for the first hour of the school day and thus the seed is sown over a wide field and effect is given to that sound principle to which I am glad to see emphasis given in this year's and previous year's reports that it is not by mere examination tests but by the success of a school in forming character and developing habits of study and thoughtfulness that the real success of a school is to be measured. The school is financed mainly by its own school fees with the aid of a Government contribution of Rs. 3,250 per annum and an annual grant from the United Free Church of Scotland.

IMPROVING UPON EUCLID.

"I was glad to be able to spare an hour the other day to pay a visit to the school and though my visit was hurried and first impressions are not of much value, I may just mention a few of them. What most impressed me was the good demeanour of the boys; in all the classes I found them quiet and orderly, attentive to their work and respectful to their masters; at the same time bright, and, allowing for shyness in some cases, smart in answering my questions. I hope Mr. Cuthbert and the master of the top class have forgiven me for having demonstrated by a base perversion of Euclid's methods that every triangle is isosceles; I couldn't resist the temptation when I saw a triangle on the black board. I was perhaps influenced by the mistrust which has been created in me since I took up my present post by so often being pressed to accept in debates on public matters the most plausible arguments, which have on detailed analysis proved to be based on false premises. The next time I go to the school I expect to hear my arguments shattered by the youngest boy in the class.

Another impression was regret that the school should not have a larger play-ground round it. There is, I am afraid, no help for this so long as the school is in its present position; and I am given to understand that a change of site is not within the range of practical politics. I wish some rich philanthropist who has the good of the City at heart would provide a sum for the purchase of properties round the school and the creation of an open playground in place of the overcrowded house sites that now surround the school. The City is badly in need of a lung in this locality. I was pleased with what I saw of the teachers' methods. The reading was slower and more intelligent than in most schools I have inspected; the only point that struck me was that the final consonants should be better articulated. I hope attention is given to precis writing in the higher classes; that is a most useful line to boys who are going in for office work; and it is strange how few of the clerks I have come across have any proficiency at it. I shall always give preference in my office to clerks who can write good precis.

TO PERPETUATE Dr. WILSON'S NAME.

'Some of you boys some of poor parents who have pinched themselves in order to find the means to provide you with the best education possible and you owe it to them to make the most of the opportunities they have secured for you; but whether you come of rich parents or poor don't let the idea get a hold of you that the end and object of your schooling is to get you a good place on a high salary. The end and object of your education should be not merely to find yourselves the means of living but to develop your talents and make you better fitted in after-life to do your duty in that state of life to which it may please God to call you. One suggestion before I sit down. Dr. Wilson's name is perpetuated by the title of your school and your college. Some of you will soon be passing from the school into the college and within a year I hope there will be a fine hostel ready for you on the plot adjoining this college on the Improvement Trust's Chaupati Estate. You will owe the establishment of this hostel as you already in the main owe the establishment of this college to the persistent energy and determination of your revered Principal Dr. Mackichan; and I should like to see a movement initiated by you boys who owe so much to him to get not only the hostel but one of the roads in the neighbourhood named after him.' (Applause).

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and Mrs. Orr. The motion was carried with acclamation, and the proceedings terminated.

HUMAN ENERGY.

Its Economy as a Motive Power.

An article in "Cassier's Magazine" enters minutely into the economy of the human system regarded as a heat machine, producing power, and shews that although the economy of man as a heat engine is superior to that of steam engines, his fuel is more expensive and the cost of his installation, if much power is required is prohibitive. Some of the figures quoted shew why human labour of certain kinds has been superseded by mechanical power.

A labourer climbing a ladder or stair carries his own weight, 143lbs., plus 40lbs. of load, at the rate of six inches per second. The total load lifted is 183lbs., and the work he does per minute is 183 plus 30=5,490 foot pounds. But in order to raise the forty pound load he has to move an additional weight of 143lbs., or nearly 3-6 times as much, which does not count in the work being done, in fact only 22 per cent. of the weight he lifts is effective. If the same man were raising weight by means of a good winch his work would be equal to 1,400 foot pounds per minute, or 2 1-2 times as much as if he carried the material. If material has to be transported horizontally, the load may be increased per man, but he has still to carry his own weight, whereas if he could put the load on wheels on a good road his effective value might rise to 3,200 foot pounds per minute. When the surface is too irregular for surface haulage, an air line of rope may be used from which the material may be suspended and carried with a minimum of labour. For short distances that are not in a straight line, manual labour will always be in demand, but an experienced director of labour should always be ready to see any opportunity for the introduction of labour-saving appliances.

He should nevertheless be fully aware of all the differences that exist in the conditions of labour in Europe and in India, for he may not assume that any labour-saving appliances will be everywhere equally successful.

An attempt to form a canal in Sind by means of a floating dredger failed in point of economy on account of the local cost of fuel which rendered the price of the work done by the dredger higher than that done by manual labour. As this incident took place several years ago, it is possible that, to-day, coal and the modern gas engine would turn the scale in favour of mechanical work, especially when time is an important factor. Many works can only be executed between monsoons, and are further liable to be interrupted by the movements of labourers to agricultural work and by the epidemics that are so liable to break out in the large improvised villages that spring up around any large undertaking. Highly paid skilled labour acting through special machines is destined here, as elsewhere, to supplant the unlimited supply of workers hitherto employed with all their attendant inconveniences, but the new methods will call for a much more experienced class of contractors than is common at present. In the meantime there is ample room for economies of muscular labour in every branch of work, for the Indian workman is rarely thorough enough to avoid much unnecessary work. If he uses ropes and blocks for lifting a weight, the blocks are left without oil, and the sheaves generally rub heavily on their frames. The weight is lifted in jerks instead of by a steady pull, and thus the labour is increased considerably. Machines of all kinds, as constructed by Indians for operation by men or other animals, are all remarkable for the amount of power they lose in friction owing to bad fitting and defective proportions. Persian wheels and other appliances used for irrigation are allowed to work without any regular lubrication and when grooved pulleys are fixed over wells they are never oiled and are rapidly worn.

One of the reasons why an Indian turner objects to "tread" a foot-lathe is that he neglects to oil and adjust it, so that the power required to operate the machine is greater than that due to the work, the cutters are always too blunt, and to keep the work steady he must force them up, increasing the friction of the centre and also of the headstock and increasing the labour of driving. But instead of giving a little attention to these matters he employs a labourer to tread for him and thus reduces his own gains. It is only when the size of the work reaches a certain point that would interfere with the work of the turner that outside help should be called in. If manual power has to be distributed by means of shafting, the greatest care should be given to the size, weight and adjustment of all the parts in order to prevent it from absorbing the bulk of the power available.

The Indian circular saw offers a striking example of neglect in this respect. It is often mounted on an unturned spindle and carried on wooden bearings The saw is rarely quite circular and is generally in need of filing, all of which renders the labour of driving it excessive. As a circular saw, even in the best condition, requires more power for given work than a handsaw, its one advantage when handdriven lies in its superior accuracy. It should, therefore, be fitted up with every care and maintained in first-class order.

When shafts or pins work in bearings or collars, they must be round, smooth and parallel; they cannot be too highly polished. The bearings must also be perfectly smooth and must fit the shaft or pin equally all along. They must also be large or long enough to retain oil for at least 24 hours without getting dry. If the bearings work in wooden blocks that are fitted beforehand, they should be screwed tight on the shaft and in this position they may be bedded on their framing by the use of chalk or red paint to indicate points of contact. Bushes may also be cast around a shaft or pin in white metal or old typemetal, when the surfaces are smooth and round. This ensures a good fit at once. These precautions save not only much labour but also many small repairs. A very ingenious carpenter in Dhulia built several wood-working machines for drilling, circular sawing and fret sawing, constructed mostly of wood, and he began the manufacture of kindergarten and other articles, for which, in India, there is a good demand. But although wood and labour were cheap he could not make a satisfactory profit, because none of his machines were accurate, and instead of turning out finished work the pieces all required additional hand labour that would have been unnecessary had the machines been made with sufficient care. In other countries, notably Russia, Austria, Italy, and Switzerland, similar machines are built by the workmen, which produce work of great accuracy at a very low cost. The waste of muscular force by the use of worn-out or blunt tools in India, exceeds all others in magnitude, it indicates a widespread ignorance of the elementary principle of work, which even a liberal education does not correct. It is not the craftsman alone who is to blame. The Indian members of the medical profession are equally open to reproach, for the disgraceful condition of many of their instruments when sent to the cutler for sharpening or repair discloses an amount of disregard for the commonest precautions which should have become a second nature among the owners. As much may be said of large numbers of hypodermic needles used in plague inoculation which are returned to headquarters for resharpening or renewal. As caste has been for ages, the fountainhead of handicraft in India, it must take the blame for this state of things; it has maintained a steady subservience to tradition and to traditional ways regardless of the truth that if there is no progress deterioration is inevitable. Indians are lacking neither in intelligence nor muscle, but their intelligence seems to prefer unprofitable paths, and prejudice continues to regard skilled labour as a reproach instead of an honour to the worker.—"Indian Textile Journal."

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACAI, FEB. 29.

The freight market is without change. The European produce markets are not encouraging and exporters show no desire at the moment to take up further tonnage. The railway is doing better and produce from up-country stations coming down rather more freely, but shippers are still very hard pushed to fulfil their current engagements and to keep loading of steamers going. There are 32 steamers now in port and all loading.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

Report of the Municipal Hydraulic Engineer.

In forwarding to the Corporation a report from the Hydraulic Engineer the Municipal Commissioner had addressed that body in the following terms:

"I have the honour to forward herewith a report from the Water Engineer making proposal for increasing and improving the water supply of Bombay, with notes thereon from the Health Officer, Executive Engineer and Chief Accountant.

The ultimate necessity for an increase in the quantity of water brought daily into the town has long been recognised. It was part of the conception of the Tansa scheme which, as the Water Engineer points out, was never carried out in its entirety. Mr. Tomlinson estimated that, if continuous supply were to be maintained, enlargement of Tansa would be required so early as 1899. Continuous supply has long since ceased, and the intermittent supply which took its place to meet the ordinary wants of the city, is now insufficient. Yet nothing has been done since the Tansa scheme was completed to its present extent to bring more water into the city.

I do not wish to suggest that the delay that has taken place has been culpable or not defensible. In many ways the city was not, and cannot even yet be altogether said to be ready for an increased water supply. The drainage system was far from complete and large areas of land were subject to flooding. The whole north of the Island was unsewered and it had not even been decided to what point its sewage should ultimately be taken. There was great leakage throughout the city, and waste went on to an extent amounting to a sanitary danger.

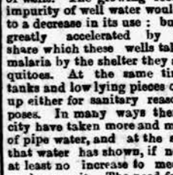
In the last few years, however, much has been done, or has reached a stage, either of execution or of design, which will allow of the improvements being carried out before the increased supply of water enters the city. Storm water channels have been completed in the northern part of the Island, and a storm water drain which will carry off the water from the higher parts of the city is being actively constructed. Powerful pumping plant is being installed for the sewage arriving at Love Grove and pumps are in contemplation for the more rapid disposal of water brought by the low level channels to Worli. A great deal of leakage has been checked by the creation of a maintenance and waste prevention branch of the Water Works Department, and, though it cannot be said that the amount of water carelessly wasted by private consumers has been diminished, the danger to health from such waste is being recognised, and more effective means for the prevention of waste, especially such as arises from fittings defective or in bad repairs, are under consideration and have already been approved of in principle by a committee of the Corporation.

While, however, the objection that could previously be urged against bringing a larger quantity of water into the city have been to a great extent removed, the necessity for the increased supply has been emphasised by the special circumstances of late years. Increase of population and development of trade would by themselves have demanded increased water supply, but there have been in addition three special causes. The first of these has been the substitution to a very considerable extent of a water carriage sanitary system for the privy system previously existing. This substitution was inevitable in the large number of residential buildings on the flat system built of late years; but it is perhaps even more desirable from a sanitary point of view in the older and more closely built parts of the city. The second cause is the general tendency to increase in the height of buildings and the demand for water supply at this increased height. The third reason is the disuse, discouragement and compulsory closing of wells. The growing recognition of the general impurity of well water would in any case have led to a decrease in its use: but this tendency has been greatly accelerated by the discovery of the share which these wells take in the prevalence of malaria by the shelter they afford to dangerous mosquitoes. At the same time many outside wells, tanks and low lying pieces of ground have been filled up either for sanitary reasons or for building purposes. In many ways therefore the people of the city have taken more and more generally to the use of pipe water, and at the same time the supply of His Excellency has shown, if not an actual diminution at least no increase to meet the enlarged demands made upon it. The need for water has been accentuated by the deficiency caused by the unsatisfactory rainfall of last year, but this shortage has only emphasised a deficiency which was in the nature of things permanent. The Water Engineer has calculated that the domestic supply is at present only 18 1-2 gallons, per head daily, and that in 1915 the amount will only be 16 gallons. These figures by themselves show that we have come to the end of our tether, and that an increase in the water supply must, when the time inevitable for the carrying out of the work is considered, be regarded as a work of the most urgent necessity.

I do not propose at this stage to discuss Mr. Trivess Smith's proposals in detail. They have been very carefully prepared after consultation with the other Officers of the Municipality and with myself and appear to me both reasonable and, notwithstanding their amount, moderate. Mr. Trivess Smith estimates in his para. 41 the requirements of the population that will either now or shortly have to be provided for at 51 million gallons per diem; and I do not think the estimate excessive. Fortunately there is no difficulty, engineering or local, in finding the required amount of water; and the cost, heavy though it will be, is well within our resources to meet. The Water Engineer, in his para. 60, puts this cost at Rs. 92,32,000. The Chief Accountant on the assumption that the construction of a reservoir at Golanji Hill will be unduly heavy, estimates for a service main from Ghatkoper and puts the cost at Rs. 98,60,000. I still hope it will be possible to provide the additional reservoir at Golanji Hill but this is a matter which can be decided later. Mr. Waite's careful note shows that the finances of the City can bear the burden of the loans that will be involved.

The subject is one of great urgency, but, fortunately if it be once decided that an additional supply is required, there can be no doubt as to the action which has to be taken. The immediately urgent steps are, as stated by the Water Engineer in para 62 of his report, the raising of the Tansa dam, the re-duplication of the Tansa main into Bombay, and the preparation of the distributing mains in the city itself. Immediately the Tansa pipe is re-duplicated as far as Vehar, an additional supply is available for the city by putting the water brought by the new pipe into Vehar Lake. This assistance to Vehar from Tansa was always contemplated, but has not been possible since 1905. The Corporation are at present considering the nature of the pipes through which water should be brought to the city. In the present case, I do not think for the reasons given by the Executive Engineer, that there can be any doubt that the material should be steel. I therefore request the earliest consideration by the Corporation of the subject.

PREPAID TO YOUR PORT.



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BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.

Annual Point-to-Point Races.

THE following is the programme of Point-to-Point Races, to be held on Thursday, 21st March:—

The Bombay Hunt Cup.—A Point-to-Point Race.—About 4 miles. Catch-weights over.—English and Colonials 12st. 7lbs. Arabs and Country-breds, 11st. 7lbs. Owners up. Prize—The "Boulton" Trophy and a Cup. The "James Graham" Trophy and a Cup will be presented to the first competitor in who has not previously won a Horse or Pony race of any description other than a Scurry, and riding a Horse which has never won a race of any description other than a Scurry, provided there are three such competitors.

The Bombay Pony Hunt Cup.—A Point-to-Point Race.—About 4 miles. Catch-weights over.—English and Colonials 14-1, 12st. Arabs and Country-breds, 14-1, 11st. Ponies 13-3 and under allowed 7lbs. Owners up. Prize—The "Townsend" Trophy and a Cup. The "Remington" Trophy and a Cup will be presented to the first competitor in who has not previously won a Horse or Pony race of any description other than a Scurry, and riding a Pony which has never won a race of any description other than a Scurry, provided there are three such competitors. Open Point-to-Point Race for Horses and Ponies.—About 4 miles Catch-weights over.—English and Colonial Horses, 12st. 7lbs. Arab and Country-bred Horses 11st. 7lbs. English and Colonial Ponies 14-1 and under 12st. Arab and Country-bred ponies 14-1 and under 11st. Allowance of 7 lbs. for Ponies 13-3 and under. Penalty of 7lbs. for Horses and Ponies not ridden by their owners. Prizes, a Cup for the first Horse and a Cup for the first Pony, provided there are at least three competitors for each prize.

Jumping Competition for Horses.

Jumping Competition for Ponies. 14-1 and under.

The General conditions show that Events Nos. 1, 2, 4 & 5 are open to Horses and Ponies which, "in the opinion of the Stewards," have been regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds during the current season. Event No. 3 is open to Members of any recognised Club or Gymkhana, G. Rs. only. Entrance Fees for each Race Rs. 10, and Rs. 2 each entry for the Jumping Competitions. Entries close Sunday March 17th, and must be accompanied by Entrance Fees. W. I. T. C., C. T. C., or I. P. A. Certificates will be accepted for 2nd, 3rd, and 5th Events. Ponies not having such certificates can be measured at the Jackal Club any morning by arrangement. Colours must be worn in all Races, and Members are particularly requested to specify their colours in their entries. Events Nos. IV. and V. will only be held provided there are at least four competitors. All questions regarding the above events to be referred to the Stewards, whose decision shall be final.

Members wishing to invite guests are requested to send names and addresses to the Honorary Secretary, Jackal Club, Santa Cruz, Bombay, who will issue all invitations.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Handicaps for Tenth Extra Meeting.

The following are the handicaps for the Tenth Extra Meeting to be held to-morrow:—

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance—About 1 1-4 miles. Hilarity, 10st. 7lbs., Parkhill, 8st. 11lb. Bright Metal, 6st. 13lbs., The Loaf, 9st. 10lbs., Wayward and Wild, 8st. 11lb., Bachelor's Knot, 6st. 12lbs., Coat-of-Arms, 9st. 7lbs., Langton, 7st. 13lbs., Lady Erna, 6st. 5lbs., Bombastic, 8st. 13lbs., and Mafoota, 6st.

The ultimate necessity for an increase in the quantity of water brought daily into the town has long been recognised. It was part of the conception of the Tansa scheme which, as the Water Engineer points out, was never carried out in its entirety. Mr. Tomlinson estimated that, if continuous supply were to be maintained, enlargement of Tansa would be required so early as 1899. Continuous supply has long since ceased, and the intermittent supply which took its place to meet the ordinary wants of the city, is now insufficient. Yet nothing has been done since the Tansa scheme was completed to its present extent to bring more water into the city.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6lbs.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs:—Solution, 9st., Pincher, 8st. 13lbs., Wellfield, 8st. 10lb., Beckmesser, 8st. 7lbs., Lanceolar, 7st. 9lbs., and Danseuse, 7st. 2lbs.

Top weight accepting being below 9st. the top weight left in has been raised to that weight and, the others in proportion.

THE CALLIAN PLATE.—Distance 1 1-2 miles: Grand Duke, 10st. 7lbs., Tajilmulook, 9st, Valens, 8st. 5lbs., Thaboor, 8st. 3lbs., Merrily, 7st. 12lbs., Sir Hugo, 7st. 8lbs., Winchester, 7st. 6lbs., Parliament, 7st. 3lbs., Terror, 7st. 2lbs., Young Salanis, 6st. 13lbs., Regret, 6st. 8lbs., Mutrood, 6st. 5lbs., and Guinea Merchant, 6st.

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised, 10lbs.

THE KARJAT PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile. Baloz, 9st, 12lbs., Rozelmulook, 9st, 3lbs., Shaifelmulook, 8st. 12lbs., Regent, 8st. 11lbs., Mutrood, 8st. 8lbs., Ghalyum, 8st. 6lbs., Sir Edward, 8st. 6lbs., Real Gold, 8st. 6lbs., Crown Prince, 8st. 1lbs., Young Japan, 8st., Mexico, 7st. 12lbs., Bonaparte, 7st. 9lbs., Sweden, 7st. 6lbs., and Bunsee, 7st.

THE TANNAH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Majesty, 10st. 7lbs., Baloz, 10st. 2lbs., Brazee, 10st. 1lb., Mudkoor, 9st. 9lbs., Young Thara, 9st. 7lbs., Pendil 9st. 7lbs.; Prime Minister, 9st. 7lbs., Lama, 9st. 6lbs., Saree, 9st. 5lbs.: St. Anthony, 9st. 5lbs.; Fado, 9st. 5lbs.; Soomsam, 9st. 3lbs.; Zuffer Beg, 9st. 2lbs. Electric, 9st. 2lbs.; Order, 9st. 1lb.; Minerva, 8st. 13lbs.; Grey Falcon, 8st. 11lbs.; Mutrood, 8st. 10lbs.; Creditor, 8st. 8lbs.; Fairplay, 8st. 7lbs.; Sir Edward, 8st. 6lbs.; Kimberley, 8st. 5lbs.; Little Laffy, 8st. 5lbs.; Polish, 8st. 5lbs.; Sharaz, 8st. 5lbs.; Baldwin, 8st. 3lbs.; Far East, 8st.; Senseless, 7st. 12lbs.; Mezahim, 7st. 11lbs.; Chichester, 7st. 10lbs.; Dilkush, 7st. 8lbs.; Yussuff Pasha, 7st. 7lbs.; Fascination, 7st. 6lbs.; Agent, 7st. 6lbs.; Rangoon, 7st. 6lbs. and Red Monk, 7st. 5lbs. Noonas, 7st. 1lb.; Upright, 6st. 13lbs.; Engineer, 6st. 13lbs., Prince of Wales, 6st. 10lbs.; Tippoo Sultan, 6st. 8lbs.; Mathatbaig, 6st. 8lbs., Chaman, 6st. 2lbs.; and Little Tetch, 6st.

Forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 6. p.m. to-day, Thursday, 29th February, 1912.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m on Thursday 29th February 1912.

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 miles:—Hilarity, 10st. 7lbs., The Loaf, 9st. 10lbs., Coat of Arms, 9st. 7lbs., Gallileo, 8st. 5lbs., Metal Boy, 8st. 4lbs., Parkhill, 8st. 1lb., Wayward and Wild, 8st. 1lbs. Langton, 7st. 13lbs., Lady Spring, 7st. 9lbs., Devereux, 7st., Bright Metal, 6st. 13lbs., Lady Erna, 6st. 5lbs., and Mafoota, 6st.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs:—Solution, 9st., Pincher, 8st. 13lbs., Wellfield, 8st. 10lb., Beckmesser, 8st. 7lbs., Lanceolar, 7st. 9lbs., and Danseuse, 7st. 2lbs.

Top weight accepting being below 9st. the top weight left in has been raised to that weight and, the others in proportion.

THE CALLIAN PLATE.—Distance 1 1-2 miles:—Grand Duke, 10st. 7lbs., Tajilmulook, 9st, Valens, 8st. 5lbs., Thaboor, 8st. 3lbs., Merrily, 7st. 12lbs., Sir Hugo, 7st. 8lbs., Winchester, 7st. 6lbs., Parliament, 7st. 3lbs., Terror, 7st. 2lbs., Young Salanis, 6st. 13lbs., Regret, 6st. 8lbs., Mutrood, 6st. 5lbs., and Guinea Merchant, 6st.

THE KARJAT PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile. Rozelmulook, 9st. 3lbs., Regent 8st. 11lbs., Mutrood, 8st. 8lbs., Ghalyum, 8st. 6lbs., Sir Edward 8st. 6lbs., Real Gold, 8st. 6lbs., Crown Prince 8st. 1lb. Young Japan 8st. and Mexico 7st. 12lbs., Bonaparte 7st. 9lbs., Sweden, 7st. 6lbs., Bunsee 7st.

DIVISION OF THE ARAB DEALERS CONSOLATION PLATE—7 furlongs. Hazoor, Fathibeg, France, Chrystal, Bustan, Mukhlif, Wild Eagle, Lord Durham, Royal Visit, Morley, Lucky Slave, Gowahajmer, Different, Reckhan-el-mulook, Good Success, Pleader II, Berar, Pietri, Trustee, Yungi Dunya, Khalid Beg, Mafush, Moosafar, Ya Nasib, Abdul Karim.

DIVISION OF THE TANNAH PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs. Majesty, 9st. 12lbs., Saree, 9st. 13lbs., Baloz, 9st. 7lbs., St. Anthony, 9st. 13lbs., Mudkoor, 9st., Zuffer Beg, 9st. 10lbs., Young Thara, 8st. 12lbs., Order, 9st. 9lbs., Pendil, 8st. 12lbs., Sir Edward, 9st. Prime Minister 8st. 12lbs. Kimberley, 8st. 13lbs. Lama, 8st. 11lbs., Sharaz, 8st. 13lbs., Fado, 8st. 10lbs., Senseless 8st. 6lbs, Soomsam, 8st. 8lbs., Chichester, 8st. 4lbs., Electric, 8st. 7lbs., Dilkush, 8st. 2lbs., Minerva, 8st. 4lbs., Yussuff Pasha, 8st. 1lb., Mutrood, 8st. 11lb., Fascination, 8st., Creditor, 7st. 13lbs., Agent, 8st. Fairplay, 7st. 12lbs., Rangoon, 8st., Little Laffy, 7st. 10lbs., Red Monk 7st. 13lbs., Baldwin, 7st 8lbs., Noomas, 7st. 9lbs., Far East, 7st., 5lbs., Upright, 7st. 7lbs. and Mezahim, 7st. 2lbs., Engineer, 7st 7lbs.

In accordance with clause 2 (e) General Conditions top weight has been reduced 9lbs and the others in proportion.

Prince of Wales 7st. 4lbs., Mat-hat-baig. 7st. 2lbs. Chaman, 6st. 10lbs. In accordance with clause 2 (e) General Conditions the top weigh has been raised 8lbs. and the others in proportion.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed to-morrow:—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by
Turquoise	29 58	Messrs I W Stokes and J F Preston.
Melody	22 42	Officers R A
Eileen IV	Scr	J F Watson Esq & Major Mutter
Mahshuka	18 37	C W Beadel Esq
Isca	29 58	Dr E Faulkner.

Course: Cee Vessel—S Karanja port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel. Then the short course. Length 10·29 miles. Time-limit—6-45 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.
Trixie	6 8	Maj Dobbs & Capt MacIver
Antelope	18 24	Officers Warwickshire Regt
Erin	8 26	The Hon Mr W T Morison, C S I
Lylie	9 12	Messrs D Fraser & R R Fischer
Corrie	Scr	J B K Macbeth Esq
Cutter	6 8	S S Salsette
Life Boat	18 24	S S Salsette

Course: Cee Vessel—S Karanja port—Mark Buoy port—Cee Vessel. Then the short course. Length 9·27 miles. Time-limit—6-45 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances on course M. S.	Entered by
Fercella	9 38	Dr B K Goldsmith
Cornlie	8 52	Lt-Col N Kirby, R E
Maud	5 55	Officers R E
Mavourneen	Scr	Newman Taylor Esq
Millie	8 17	Messrs. Chapman and Tweddle
Clutha	Scr	Capt J J Welch
Lapwing	10 3	C N Moberly Esq
Curlew	5 19	Messrs A S Orr and H R Pitcher
Cricket	13 1	T S Gregson Esq
Marie Louise	13 1	K MacIver Esq
Anna	14 12	Officers H M's Mint
Jenny Wren	2 57	D Blythe Esq

Course: Cee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—N Karanja Starboard—Mark Buoy Starboard—Cee Vessel. Length 7·09 miles. Time-limit—6-45 p.m.

MOTOR TRAVELLING.

International Rules to Apply in India.

It has been notified by the Government of India that "the International Convention with respect to travel by motor-vehicles will be applicable to India, excluding the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India, under the suzerainty of the British Government."

A full copy of the regulations embodied in the Convention and diagrams showing the signs required to be erected for the guidance of motorists are published in this week's, "Bombay Government Gazette."

LAWN TENNIS.

Western India Championships.

Yesterday the last four matches in the second round of the Doubles was played. A very fair number of spectators were present, but the matches on the whole were very one-sided.

Milne and England had no difficulty with their opponents Mulla and Kharas. Indeed the latter did well in securing the games they did.

Scores: England and Milne beat Mulla and Kharas 6-2, 6-3; Lele and Saraf had a virtual walk over in their match against Kuhers and Stuart winning both their sets to love.

Scores: Lele and Saraf beat Kuhers and Stuart 6-0 6-0. Binning and Matthews put up a strong fight against Wadia and Pocha but had to admit a beating in two straight sets.

Scores.—Wadia and Pocha beat Binning and Matthews 6—3, 7—5.

Nicholson and Pearson were not greatly extended in their match against Bhadkunkar and Wagle. The latter pair seemed to be unused to American breast service.

Scores.—Nicholson and Pearson beat Bhadkunkar and Wagle 6—3, 6—4.

To-morrow, Friday 1st March.

The following matches in the Doubles will be played:—

Milne and England, vs. Lele and Saraf Court No. 2.

Williams and Portlock, vs. Fyzee and Chinmalgund, Court No. 1.

Naoroji and Engineer vs. Wadia and Pocha, Court No. 5.

Greene and Gunther, vs. Nicholson and Pearson, Court No. 6.

Referee—W. Reid.

Play will commence at 5·15 p. m. sharp.

Below is the result of the 2nd rounds of the Singles and Doubles.

DOUBLES.

		I Round.	II Round.	III Round.	Semi-final.	Final.
Naoroji and Engineer.	Bye		Naoroji & Engineer 6-3, 7-5			
Dastur and Ghandi ...	,,					
Bluning and Mathews.	,,		Wadia & Poc a 6-3, 7-5			
Wadia and Pocha	,,					
Milne and England ..	,,		Milne & England 6-2, 6-4		Tues. 5 March	
Mulla and Kharas.....	,,					
Kahna and Stuart.....	,,		Lele & Saraf 6-0, 6-0		Sat. 2nd March	
Lele and Saraf	Lele and Saraf					
W Reid and Lucas....	6-7, 6-0, 7-5					
Bhadkunkar and Wagle	Bhadkunkar and Wagle					
Modi and Allbless.....	6-4, 6-2		Nicholson & Pearson 6-3, 6-4		Thurs. 7th March	
Nicholson and Pearson	Bye					
Green and Gunther ..	,,		Greene & Gunther 6-3, 6-3		Sat. 2nd March	
Willmott and R Reid.	,,					
Haughton and Byrne...	,,		Williamson & Portlock 10-8, 6-1		Sat. 2nd March	
Williams and Portlock	,,					
Hart and Cowie	,,		Fyzee & Chinmalgund 6-1, 6-1		Sat. 2nd March	
Fyzee & Chinmalgund	,,					

Tues. 5th March

Thurs. 7th March

Tues. 5th March

SINGLES.

	I Round.	II Round.	III Round.	Semi-Final.	Final.
H R Dastur	Bye		England 6-0, 6-4		
R D England	,,				
J S Milne	,,		Milne 6-1, 6-1		
G N Mathews	,,				
W Reid	,,		Fyzee 5-7, 6-2, 6-4		Mon. 4th March
A H Fyzee	,,				
A D Novroji	,,		Navroji 6-1, 6-1		
T C Lucas	Lucas 5-7, 9-7, 6-2				
J R Gunjikar					
A E Williams	Nicholson 8-4, 2-6, 6-2		Nicholson 8-6, 9-7		Wed. 6th March
M F Nicholson					
R Greene	Bye				
C W Kuhns	,,		Pertlock 6-0, 7-5		Fri. 1st March
F Portlock	,,				
C Gunther	,,		Engineer 6-0, 6-1		Fri. 1st March
M P Engineer	,,				
Capt Drummond	,,		Binning w. o.		Mon. 4th March
D B Binning	,,				

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 29.

The usual transition from the cold weather distribution of pressure to that characteristic of the hot weather has begun. The pressure remains low along the Central and Eastern Himalayas and dry westerly winds persist along the Gangetic plain. A sea breeze continues to blow across the Bengal coast and light local rainfall has occurred in Assam. Light precipitation is also reported from Kashmir and the extreme south of the Peninsula. The forecast shows that a further light local rainfall is probable in Assam and the south of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 29th OF FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 29th February, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess at Poona and Belgaum and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry. Isolated thunderstorms are possible in the southern half of the Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 29th February, was 29·91 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following general summary of season reports for the Bombay presidency during the past week is published :—

The standing crops were damaged by insects in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier, and are withering for want of moisture in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Poona, Dharwar and Kathiawar. Harvesting continues in parts of Hyderabad. Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Kanara, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Gujarat, the Karnatak, Baroda, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock is deteriorating in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Kathiawar; it is deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara and Cutch. Drinking water is inadequate in parts of Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Broach, Satara, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda and Kolhapur. The fodder-supply is generally inadequate. Prices of food-grains have risen in parts of the Upper Sind Frontier, the Panch Mahals and Sholapur, have fallen in parts of Karachi, Kanara and Dharwar, and are stationary elsewhere. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee are 20 to 53 percent less than normal in Sind, 27 to 52 per cent less than normal in Gujarat, 14 to 37 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 31 to 49 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan, and 41 to 46 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

Distress continues throughout the Panch Mahals district and parts of Kathiawar. Relief measures are adequate and no wandering or emaciation is noticed. The public health is good and people on relief works are in good condition. People find employment in digging temporary wells. Suspension of land revenue is granted and takavi is being freely advanced. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Price of bajri is 7 1-2 to 10 and of maize 10 to 11 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief works for the week ending 24th February were 40,098 and 3,254 in the Panch Mahals and Kathiawar, respectively. The numbers on gratuitous relief were 35,966 in the Panch Mahals. The numbers on test works in Kaira and Bijapur were 1,656 and on gratuitous relief in Poona 685. In the Native States of Kathiawar, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha the numbers on test works were 6,267 and on gratuitous relief 2,242.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA RICE.

The summary of the fifth or final forecast of the rice crop in the fifteen chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma as at 31st January :—

On an average of the five years ending 1909-10, the area under rice in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 102 per cent. of the total area under rice in British Burma.

Summary.—The area under rice cultivation in the fifteen principal rice-producing districts is reported as 7,328,392 acres, a decrease of 110,257 acres on last year's actuals and a decrease of 35,840 acres on last month's area estimate. The percentage estimates of the quality of the crop have been slightly reduced in several districts, and the provincial estimate has consequently fallen from 89 to 87. Harvesting operations commenced at the normal time except in the areas replanted on the subsidence of flood, and in low-lying lands were delayed by the rain in January. This untimely rain has probably damaged somewhat under five per cent. of the total crop, but the amount totally destroyed and rendered unfit for any use is estimated to be less than one per cent. The amount available for export is estimated to be 2,425,000 tons of cargo rice equivalent to 41 million cwts. of cleaned rice.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending February 24, was 787, giving a death-rate of 41·78 per annum per thousand as against 47·94 the corresponding period of last year, and 43·11 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 65 died from fevers; 38, plague; 30, small-pox; 12, measles; 1, cholera; 3, leprosy; 47 phthisis; 48, diseases of the nervous system; 204, affections of the respiratory organs; 61, diarrhœa; 21, dysentery; 37, still-born; 116, old age and debility; and 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 26; Brahmin, 33; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 10; Hindu of other caste, 342; Hindu low caste, 125; Musalman, 188; Parsi, 22; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 30; Eurasian, 2; European, 1; and Buddhist 1. The total number of births was 430 as against 392 for the corresponding period of last year, and 393 the average over the past five years.

BY THE WAY.

PEREZ GALDOS.

Literary Spain has already started an agitation to demand the next Nobel prize for Perez Galdos. His name is not very well known in England, but he suddenly acquired a European celebrity some years ago by producing an anti-Clerical drama, entitled "Electra," at a critical moment in the anti-Clerical campaign. The Liberal Press then hailed it as a programme for their party, while the bishops forbade the faithful to go to see it. Its sale, in book form, was the unprecedented one, for Spain, of 30,000 copies. Galdos, however, is novelist as well as dramatist; the author of a popular series of historical romances—Episodios Nacionales—covering the whole field of Spanish affairs from the Battle of Trafalgar down to the Spanish Marriages of 1846, and including both the Peninsular, and the Carlist Wars.

WIRELESS AND LONGITUDE.

Several determinations of longitude have of late been made by means of wireless messages, but the most ambitious attempt of this nature has just taken place between Paris and Tunis, wireless signals connecting two clocks, one at the Eiffel Tower and the other at Bizerta, Tunis, the comparison of which decided the longitude. The signals travelled the whole distance in 0·007 second, which works out at nearly 200,000 miles a second. When Sir George Airy, Astronomer-Royal, determined the longitude of Valentia, the little island off the coast of Kerry, where the Atlantic cables enter the sea, he had no fewer than thirty chronometers carried backwards and forwards between Valentia and Greenwich Observatory twenty-two times before he was satisfied.

THE COMMONWEALTH CAPITAL.

Lord Dudley's deprecatory remarks at the Colonial Institute on the new Commonwealth capital—which at present rejoices in the not very euphonious name of Yass-Canberra—will, the "United Empire" thinks evoke criticism and appreciation in Australia. A good many people agree with the Governor-General that another capital is unnecessary, and that the rather heavy expense of founding it could have been more usefully spent in other ways; but the step has been really inevitable ever since Sydney and Melbourne failed to agree. Our contemporary points out that Washington in its early years came in for equal derision: site, plans, sanitation, and hygiene of the proposed United States capital were all criticised at least as much as Yass-Canberra at the present moment. But the world's verdict has long been passed in favour of Washington, and before another century has gone the new Australian city will probably be equally admired.

FAMOUS SCOTTISH HOME RULER.

The death has recently taken place at his residence in Edinburgh of Mr. Charles Waddie, who was a well-known advocate of Home Rule for Scotland. Mr. Waddie was seventy-five years of age, and claimed to be the author of the phrase, "Home Rule all round." He was militant, in season and out of season, by speech and correspondence to the Press, in advocating the claims of Scotland to have a national Parliament, to deal with Scottish affairs. He was one of the founders of the Scottish Home Rule Association, which at one time included a number of prominent politicians. Several publications on his favourite subject came from Mr. Waddie's pen.

FRENCH FLOWER TRAFFIC.

No branch of good traffic has during recent years exhibited a more remarkable development than that connected with the cultivation and distribution of flowers grown in the south of France. The trade, the "Railway Magazine" states, is carried on throughout the whole year, but the consignments to this country are heaviest when our own local supplies are smallest. By far the larger portion of this traffic comes to Covent Garden via Calais and Boulogne by the night cargo steamships of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway, and the special trains carrying the carefully packed boxes run into the "Grand Vitesse" depot at Blackfriars Junction, where the vans of the distributing agents back against the two platforms, so that the goods may be expeditiously transferred, without the least risk of damage.

THE RAPIDE DES FLEURS.

The "American Travellers' Gazette," describing the despatch of similar consignments to the French capital, states that they are conveyed by the "Rapide des Fleurs," an express which runs every day in the year between Toulon and Paris. The train carries nothing but cut flowers in baskets and pasteboard boxes for the Paris market. The violets of Hyeres, the roses and carnations of Antibes, and the Roman hyacinths of Olhoules and Carquieranne, are on the flower-stands of Paris in eighteen hours from the time they were growing on the shores of the Mediterranean. A good many are shipped also to the cities of Germany and Belgium, and even as far as Vienna and St. Petersburg. The packages are handled by a special train crew, who sort them out like mail matter.

MONEY-BOXES.

The latest development of official ingenuity for the encouragement of thrift, the provision of money-boxes by the Post Office Savings Bank for the reception of small deposits by youthful depositors, is a wise adaptation to official ends of an ancient institution. The association of money-boxes with the national system of savings-banks is new, but as Mr. G. L. Apperson states in "Chambers's Journal," the money box itself is as old as the hills. Boys of every generation have probably repeated the familiar experience of dropping coins into their money-boxes in thrifty moments, only to make the most ingenious attempts to regain possession of the deposits when, the spasm of thrift having passed, the need for coin became immediate and pressing.

BREAKING THE BANK.

The Post Office, while providing the box, has wisely decided to retain the key. The most effective of the older money-boxes, Mr. Apperson points out, were those which, while offering an accommodating slit for the insertion of coins, provided no means for the withdrawal of deposits short of smashing the receptacle, which was commonly of earthenware. But as this kind of "breaking the bank" was somewhat of an extreme measure, the youthful depositor who wishes to recover deposits too hastily made was reduced to a prolonged shaking and wriggling of the box, in the attempt, usually unsuccessful, to induce a coin to return by the opening through which it had entered. Money-boxes, or money-pots, as they were sometimes called, were in very general use long before banks were invented. Roman money-boxes may be seen in museums, and mediæval examples are numerous.

CHRISTIAN AND CHRISTMAS-BOX.

The too familiar Christmas-box, Mr. Apperson recalls, takes its name from the money-box or jar in which those who solicited or received the seasonable "tips" were accustomed to store their plunder. A Latin dictionary-maker of 1585 defined "capsella fictilis" as "a money-box made of potter's clay, wherein boyes put their money to keepe, such as they hand in shops on towards Christmas." When Christmas arrived the box was broken and the contents shared. Bishop Hall moralised neatly on this retentive receptacle when, in one of his theological works, he remarked that it was a "shame for a rich Christian to be like a Christmas-box, that receives all, and nothing can be got out till it be broken in pieces."

THE situation in the Mahsud country is causing anxiety locally. All precautions against sudden attacks on the outlying posts and tonk had been taken by the local authorities.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

"THE PIGEON."

In consideration of the interest aroused by Mr. John Galsworthy's play. "The Pigeon," an outline of which we gave in this column last week it is of interest to read the views of that able dramatic critic, Mr. Herbert Fargeon, on the subject. Mr. John Galsworthy has always had the courage of his sentiments. In "The Pigeon," pursuing his course of unflinching honesty, he has shown that he has also the courage of his sentiment. This required far greater pluck. Once your sincerity is apparent, courageous sentiments are sure to be rewarded with an admiration that increases in direct ratio to the odds set up against you. But sentiment, even of the highest order, is slightingly rated by the narrow intellectualism of the age. It is judged but judges not, and so lies particularly open to the blasts of ridicule. The same superior attitude, while it may welcome the paradox that, in order to progress, we must often retreat, passes with a "pooh!" the re-affirmation of any old and disregarded faith. Here again Mr. Galsworthy deserves a tribute. He has had the courage to re-affirm. He has been strong enough to come forward and say: "Dare to understand, dare to sympathise, dare to be charitable." He put his answer to scoffers in the mouth of Ferrand, and alien vagabond. "Monsieur," he says, "if He Himself were on earth now, there would be a little heap of gentlemen writing to the journals every day to call Him sloppee sentimentalist."

ART OF SELF-EXPRESSION.

All the greatest art is self-expression, and "The Pigeon" is self-expression of an unusually high order. Undoubtedly, it is the most permanent and enduring piece of dramatic work Mr. Galsworthy has yet given us. "The Silver Box, Strife," and "Justice" were remarkable plays, but purely transitory because they dealt with systems that must inevitably crumble. In another age he might never have written them. But no matter in what age he had lived, Mr. Galsworthy must have written "The Pigeon" in some form, for it deals with an inextinguishable spirit and an inextinguishable class. The spirit is that of Charity, the class that known as the Hopeless—a fatuous classification when we consider that it is not the Hopeless who are hopeless, but we who do not know what to do with them. What is to be done; Mr. Galsworthy sets about answering the question. He gives us three "incurables"—a Cabman, who is the slave of drink; a Flower-girl, who is the slave of her senses; and a French vagabond, who is the slave of the road. These three are befriended by the Pigeon, a soft-hearted, sympathetic artist. They are not reformed by his friendship, they love and pluck him as birds are loved and plucked for the table. He cannot resist them when they look at him. If he is to "give up feeling sort of nice in here" (touching his chest) "about people—it doesn't matter "who they are"—well, he will have to sit with his head in a bag. His daughter describes his "proteges" as "Utter! all three," and is for leaving such people alone. But they are firmly instated in the house now, and she calls in expert assistance in the shape of a Professor, a J. P., and a Canon. The Professor is a theorist. He does not get nearer to his subjects than spying on them through windows at a safe distance. He promptly classifies the Vagabond as "a congenital—chronic unemployment with a vagrant tendency," which in his eyes at once solves the case. ("How a man can be so absolutely tidy in his mind!" declares the Pigeon. "It's most exciting.") The Cabman is described as "a man who drinks rum that doesn't belong to him," which the Professor crystallises into "Dipsomaniac," and so settles "his" case. He prescribes "steady control and the Dobbins treatment. The J. P., on the other hand, is in favour of "a sharp lesson and one for his knob." The Canon thinks he should be spoked to seriously. One common stand they have, and it is this: they will do their best to help the Hopeless go long as they need not touch them.

THE THREE SYSTEMS.

The three systems are eventually tried. The Canon delivers a homily to the Flower-girl and gets her into service. She "gets the footman into trouble," is discharged, and drifts on to the streets. The Cabman is given fourteen days, after which he takes to drink more furiously than ever. The Vagabond is put into an institute where they clean this skin and chain his habits, but where they have no understanding of the human heart." "Without that, Monsieur, all is as dry as the parched skin of orange. The Canon is tempted by results to think that there's nothing for some poor folk to pray for but death. The Professor and the J. P more bluntly declare the lethal chamber to be the only remedy. No one wants them in the world now but the Pigeon and from the Pigeon they have been taken away. The Cabman tries to get run over, but the police "save" him. The Vagabond, stricken by the fever, turns out gladly to die on the highroad, but the parish authorities take him and nurse him back to life. The Flower-girl throws herself into the river but they fish her out again and prosecute her for attempting—or is it failing?—to commit suicide. To wish them dead, apparently, is easier than to let them die. You must take them or leave them, you cannot treat them as machines. Nobody wants them —nobody but the Pigeon. And to the Pigeon they will return, because he alone understands and accepts because his is the only spirit that calls their spirit "Friend!" It is hard to convey within such narrow limits the full depths of so momentous a drama. I have scarcely touched on the fineminded satire with which it is freely blended, the subtle passages of light with which Mr. Galsworthy's consummate artistry fitfully illuminates the shadows. The treatment marks a new phase in the author's art. The acting is good, three instances deserving especial notice. Mr. Dennis Eadie's French Vagabond shows fine workmanship and rises in the third act to great heights. Mr. Wilfride Shine's Cabman is a remarkable piece of pleading decrepitude. And Mr. Whitworth Kane, who must best realise in what danger an actor stood of overstating the part of the Pigeon, plays with a tender reticence that could not be bettered.

MATCH-MAKERS.

Now, Mr. and Mrs. Stanhope Molyneux were bear leaders, or heir-leaders, while Edward Petworth and Marjorie Hillborn were bears—bears of the first water. Edward, who was next in succession to the duchy of Gallminster, looked as if he had come out of a barn, and Marjorie, who was granddaughter to the Countess of Grimsdal, looked as if she had just escaped from Pandemonium and caught some of the habits. That didn't trouble the Molyneuxes. They were used to tartars. What did trouble them, however was the act that Gallminster hated Grimsdal as heartily as ever Capulet hated Montagu, and "vice versa" so that if the old people knew the young people were under the same roof, there would be the dickens to pay. Therefore, they segregated the young people as far as possible, endeavouring (in accordance with instructions) to make a match between Marjorie and one Sir Kenneth Loomis, a paleozoic monstrosity, and between Edward and one Evadne Tuddenham, whose looks "took after" her name. You foresee the result. There was an amazing ball, in the course of which a chauffeur got drunk, the kitchen ceiling fell in, the supper gave out, and an angry waiter played ducks and drakes with the visitors' coats and hats. But such misfortunes were as nothing compared with the conduct of the two bears, who danced together from first to last and ended up by eloping in a motor-car, the idea being that they should so thoroughly compromise themselves as to make marriage a necessity. Well, they succeeded, and though their "predecessor" engaged in a tame row over the matter in the last act, the marriage was arranged, and Mr. and Mrs. Molyneux came into money, and retired from business.

CONTRAST IN DIALOGUE.

"The Bear-leaders" presents a striking contrast between dialogue, which is often brilliant, and action, which is generally crude. One moment you are chuckling at some delightful piece of repartee—as when Marjorie asks Mrs. Molyneux "Why did you marry Mr. Molyneux?" and Mrs. Molyneux drily answers, "It would take too long to explain." The next moment you are sorrowfully watching someone sit down on a dustpan. Mr. Carton, who is the foremost representative to-day of the Wilde school of dramatist labours under the same difficulties. He is delightful as long as he talks; as soon as he moves, you hear his joints creak. This play has one foot in the bog and one among the flowers; but the flowers are worth picking if you don't mind getting a little wet. The best performance is Mr. Michael Sherbrooke's foreign waiter. It is also the most amusing. Accent and gesticulation are equally perfect. Mr. Donald Calthrop is apt to overdo his "gaucherie" in the first act and to forget all about it afterwards—clearly, six weeks of the Molyneux treatment work wonders! Mr. Edmund Gwenn lacks the urbanity of a tip-top bear-leader, and for once one became even a little tired of his eccentricities, but Miss Compton's Mrs. Molyneux was highly appreciated on all sides for its restraint and atmosphere of good-fellowship.

HIGH COURT—MARCH 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)
For Dismissal.

967-11—Bick M. and R. Chotalal Gopal vs. Greaves Cotton and Co—Jam and R.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1173-10—Jam R. and D. Mulji Haridas vs. Motabhoy Mulla Essabhoy. Payne and Co.
238-03—Malvi H. M. and R. Jaydayal Lakhminarayen vs. Abji Umersey. Ard H. D. and Co..
1065-11—Little and Co. Manibai widow vs. Lalji Dayal Bhai K. and G.
1101-10—P. S. Batliwala Jairam Doongersey. vs Diwabai widow. Tayabjee D. and Co.
345-10—Jam R. and D. Sakarbai widow vs. Sakatchand Kessowji and others, Kanji and S., Mulji and K. and K. J. Dubash.
681-09—Payne and Co. Nawab Behram Jung vs Haji Sultanali Shahtry, Mah J. and M.
631-10—Mirza M. and M. Mahomed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin, Mukri vs. Shahabudin bin Haji Sharfuddin Ghattay, Captain and V.
231-08—Edg G. W. and Co. Sobhagchand Vassauji vs. Dada Aboo and another, Cap. and V.
371-06—Malvi H. M. and R. Messrs. Shivpartab Shrinivas vs Virupakshappa and another Dik D and S.
316-09—Daph F and D. The Jain Mig. Co. and another vs Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Smetham B. and Co.
943-10—Edg. G., W. and Co. Ravatmal Narandas vs Sobhagmal Dhudha Kanjee gnd S.
100-10—Little and Co. Chunilal Harilal and Co, vs J. T. Karaka and another, Payne and Co.
242-11—Tyabji D. and Co. Abdul Tyabshaik Abdul Hoosein vs Sardarmall Jeetmull Malvi H M. and R.
826, 25766-10—Jam. R and D Sadhooram Tunsukhrai M Hurakchand Balchand Payne and Co.
677-11—Sham M and H Mariambai widow vs M N Warliwala—Mulji and K.
110-10—Ard H. D. and Co. Naradbhai Manoherdas vs. Shah Valabhji Bhica and others Mulla and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

726-11—Payne and Co. The B'Bay Cotton Mg. Co. Ltd. vs. Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Bhai K. and G. Bick M. and R. and Payne and Co.—Part heard.
725-11—Payne and Co. Canji Cursandas. vs. The Colaba Press Co. Ltd. Nadir and D.
Short Cause.
24-12—Kanga and S. The Bhiwani Spg. Mills Co. Ltd. vs Shivnarayen Rupchand Chiparia—Bhai K. and G.

Long Causes.

1146-10—Ard H. D. and Co. Hussan Miya Kamroodin vs Haji Ahmed Haji Hasham Payne and Co.
1026-10—S. A. Tyabji. Narabadsbai vs. Ahmed Sulleman and another Payne and Co.
458-11—Mulji and K. Nanalal Parbhuram vs. Nagindas R. Shroff. Payne and Co.
757-11—Motichand and D. Lallubhai Harilal vs. K. Kavarana Patell and Co.
564-11—Dapthary F and D Messrs Raval and Co. vs. Rustomji Dunjibhoy Sethna Motichand and D
790-09—Payne and Co. Mahomed Laroo Khan vs. Nasserwanji Rustomji Mistry Wadia G and Co.
741-10—Jehangir G and B Manishanker Vajishanker Desai vs. Messrs Laxmidas Bhimji.
24-11—Madh K and Co. Gungabai widow vs. Haridas Ranchordas Edg G W and Co.
26-10—Malvi H and R Tribhowandas Narotumdas Malvi and others vs. Ramkumar Kissonram Mulla and M.
942-10—Tyabji D and Co. Meghraj Gangaram vs. Ambalal Ramnarayen Malvi H M and R.
586-11—Mat J and M The Barsi Cotton Spinning Factory Co. Ltd vs. Shambhu Appa Malkarjuna Appa D J Mantri.
974-10 Cap and V Damji Hirji and Co. vs. Raimal Hirji and others Wadia G and Co.
455-10 Malvi H M and R Messrs Pokurmal Mutsadilal vs. Rehmal Pretumdas Ragh B and N
919-09 Mirza M and M Moosa Ismail and others vs. Janbai Alias Noorbai Wadia G and Co.
217-11 K J Dubash Goolam Hooseinally vs. R D Sethna Tyabji D and Co.
651-11 Madh K and Co. Babuji daughter of Jawnabai alias Premcorbai vs. Narubai alias Maneckbai widow Unwalla and P.
516-11 Crawford B and Co. The Gum Tragasol Supply Co. Ltd. vs. R Chimanlal and Co. Sham M and H.
752-08 Cap and V Esmail Noor Mahomed Cassum Mika vs. Duyasbai Tapidas Chit M and K.
161-44-18-08 In person Purbhudas Dayal and Co. vs. Lukhmidas Little and Co.
1072-09—Tyabjee D. and Co—Hiravahu vs. Anandrao Vinayek and others Little and Co.
5-07—Sham M. and H. Hambajee vs. N. R. Subedar—Edg. G. W. and Co. and Patel and E.
103-09—Dastur and Co.—Maganlal Jeewraj vs. Maganlal Narotumdas—Sham M. and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)
After the Appellate Side Work is over.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

730-10—Sme B. and Co. J. N. Bhiladwala vs The B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co. Crawford B. & Co.
918-11—Little and Co. Haji Syed Mahomed Kazarani vs. M. P. Talati Shroff D. and D.
506-08—Hiralal and Co. Hakim Muzder Karim Asari vs. Vasanji Tricumji. Mat J. and M.
733-05—Craigie B. and C. Shanker Anandrao Wagh and others, vs. Bhawanishanker Sadashiv Wagh. Mat H. M. and R.
157-11—Unwalla and P. Himatmal Canji and Co. vs Ranchordas Shroff, Jehangir and S.
889-07—Jam R and D. Juggonathdas Deviprasad vs. Tullockchand Kissonlal and others.
728-01—Tyabji D. and Co. Wanhji Bechar an another vs. Jaffer Somia Parpia Capt. & V.
697-11—Mulla and M. Chand Ebrahim vs. Fatmabai Mulla and M.
579-11—Capt. and V. Balaram Pandurang Vagul vs Shamrao Namyen Vagle In Person.
717-11—Payne and Co. Nandramdas Mathurdas vs R. D. Sethna and others Jam R. and D.
661-11—Wadia G. and Co. Bai Rabiabai vs Haji Ismail Haji Mahmed Ard H. D. and Co.
1012-11—Ragh B. add N. Chandulal Dalsukhrai vs. S. E. Dewcck, Craw B and Co.
296-02—Payne and Co. Purshottam Vallubhdas vs Manockbai widow and others Little and Co.
25-06—In Person—Surupchand Shrichand vs. Hajarimth Keshrichand, Payne and Co.
107-00—Tyabji D. and Co. Tulsidas Jairam and another. vs. Vallabhdas Shivji and others. Bhai K. and G.
574-07—Payne and Co. Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs. Mahomed Haji Essak Elias—Little and Co.
559-11—S. A. Tyabji—Shanker Bapoo Donke vs Sabaji Saolyaram Meher Patel and another—Edg. G. W. and Co.
497-11—Pest R. K. and Co—Chimabai widow vs. Kashibai widow Khun G. and M. and Judah and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
After the Chamber Matter is Over.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1160-11—Bick M. and R. N. J. Gamadia vs. R. Valley Mahomed, Payne and Co.
959-09—Bick M. and R. N. G. Gamadia vs. Thakurdas and Co., Payne and Co. Part heard.
328-09—Jam R and D Alimahomed Abdul Hoosein vs. Sakinaboo and others—Geh G. and B. and Moti and D.
883-05—Nanu H. and Co. Nemtoola Ebrahim Nooroodin vs. Abdool Khyum Ebrahim Noorudin and others Pest R. K. and Co. Payne Co. and Little and Co.
861-10—Daphtary F and D The Advocate General of Bombay vs. Nemchand Sobhagchand M. B. Chothia.
633-11—Manecklal and T. Hazrabai widow vs Abdul Rehman Sheikh Mahomed and others Chitnis M. and R. and Manecklal and J.

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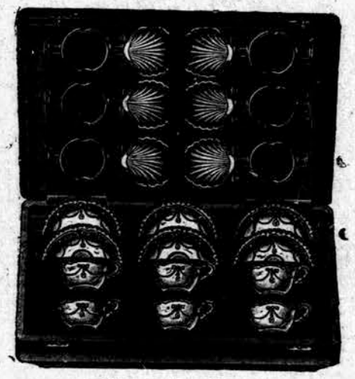

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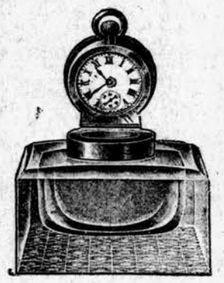

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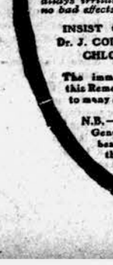

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